

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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### BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 24th of May, Mrs. RICHARD KURSON, of a daughter, Prematurely. On the 27th May, at Shanghai, the wife of GEORGE W. NOEL, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 28th April, at Seattle, U.S.A. VESTA, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D.D. to NORMAN THORPE SAUNDERS of Shanghai. On the 23rd May, at Shanghai, MARGUERITE EMMA PIETZSCH to JOHN VINCENT CHAMBERS DAVIS.

### DEATH.

On the 20th May, at Shanghai, JENNY ADLER, the beloved wife of E. Adler, aged 27.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**  
MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

### DISEASE IN BANGKOK.

(28th May.)

Some time ago, considerable amusement was afforded those who claim to have some acquaintance with the health conditions of Bangkok by the announcement made in a Bangkok journal that because the thermometer had fallen to 65 or 70 degrees Fahrenheit the capital of Siam was one of the healthiest spots in the Far East. The writer even gravely suggested that in time Bangkok would become the winter resort of the malaria-stricken, jaundiced, and effete merchants of Hongkong and Singapore. With its marvellous climate, its wonderful system of canals which, in far-off days—probably in the time of Sir John Mandeville or Baron Munchausen—earned for Bangkok the title of the Venice of the East, its delightful inhabitants and so forth, Bangkok was held out as an ideal land for those who wished to recuperate after their dreary labours in British colonies. Not a word was said about the lack of a water supply, the absence of first class hotels, the prevalence of cholera

and the impossibility of obtaining any of the comforts and luxuries which tend to reconcile the exile to residence in the Far East. Of course, it is only right and proper that a resident in Siam should strenuously exercise his mind to see only the bright side of the picture. True, it means marvellous will power and extraordinary mental effort which might be better employed in other channels, but it is commendable, and should entitle the writer to one of those medals which are so lavishly distributed by the Siamese King on all possible occasions, from the opening of a ten-foot bridge to the celebration of a semi-Royal birthday. But occasionally we obtain a glimpse of the real state of affairs in Siam: On the 10th inst., the *Siam Free Press* published an editorial on the subject of the non-existent water supply of Bangkok, and said: "The mortality rate from cholera is growing to an alarming degree. The New Road looks like one long procession of coffins daily from dawn to dark, and still there seems to be no serious effort made to stem the tide of death. We were informed a couple of days ago by a high official that the project of supplying Bangkok with a wholesome water system would be shortly undertaken and that the work would be completed within five years, according to present calculations. This looks hopeful; but how many will have shuffled off the mortal coil before the crystal fountains of Chinalai will relieve the wants of the population, which season after season is driven to the most desperate straits to provide enough of wholesome water to tide over the dry months of the year." That is a very different story to the glowing account which sought to prove that Bangkok and its environs might be considered the Riviera of the Far East. The fact of the matter is that so long as the Siamese Government neglects its obvious duty to supply the inhabitants with an abundant supply of fresh water disease will continue rampant, carrying off the brightest members of the European population and decimating the natives who have to depend on the brackish water of the Menam to quench their thirst in the dry season. We may flatter ourselves against the water authority in Hongkong when the state of the reservoir permits of only a limited and intermittent daily supply, but at least that supply is fresh and wholesome, and not laden with the germs of every disease under the sun. Siam hopes to rival Japan as a country of progress and enlightenment. A Siamese Prince is touring Japan and North China, presumably with the object of obtaining information regarding the constructive works being carried on by the Japanese. But Siam will never be recognised as a country dominated and governed by men of modern views so long as the people are allowed to wallow in the depths of disease, resulting from the lack of ordinary sanitary provisions. Bangkok may become the Mentone of the Orient, but that day, despite the rose-coloured views of enthusiastic residents, will not arrive until the first principles of hygiene are observed and an adequate and reliable system of waterworks installed.

### A FAVOUR TO CHINESE.

In many respects the policy followed by the United States Government under the Chinese Exclusion Act coincides with the attitude adopted by the Government of the Australian Commonwealth. Both countries manifested the strongest objection to the immigration of Chinese and passed laws which had the effect of regulating the entrance of Chinese undesirable. But while America occasionally allowed, unsuspecting, Chinese immigrants, against whom the law had been framed, to land, Australia imposed tests of such a severe character that the Chinese coolies were effectually stopped at the gateway of the Commonwealth, and further required the payment of a poll-tax of about \$1,000, even after the preliminary requirements had been met. The great opposition of the Chinese to the operation of the American Exclusion Act was the manner in which its provisions were carried into effect. They maintained that Chinese gentlemen and officials were subjected to gross indignities, treated as coolies, and humiliated to a degree that was intolerable. But all that is ancient history: the boycott of American goods was the result. Although the Australian Commonwealth have been equally averse to the admission of Chinese and have proclaimed their intention of retaining a "white Australia," the operation of the laws governing the entrance of Chinese has been, apparently, carried out in a manner which did not offend the susceptibilities of the immigrants. At any rate, there has been no suggestion that Australian goods should be placed in the same category as American products, a fact which has operated to the advantage of Australia during the heat of the boycott. It has been felt, however, that there were reasons why the exclusion Ordinances in force in the Commonwealth should be somewhat relaxed in favour of the Chinese traveller, official and merchant. Seeing that Great Britain had entered into an offensive and defensive treaty with Japan, it was urged that certain privileges should be granted our Japanese allies. Downing Street exerted pressure on the Government of the Commonwealth and secured, after much trouble, certain minor concessions for Japanese subjects, other than those of the coolie or labouring classes. But the Commonwealth has as much respect for the Chinese, as for the Japanese, and it was recognised that any concessions granted to the one should be extended to the other. A few days ago we were enabled to publish exclusively, on the authority of Mr. Frederick Jones, the Trade Commissioner on behalf of

the Queensland Government, now in Hongkong, the fact that the Commonwealth Cabinet had decided to extend the exemptions from the Immigration Restriction Act granted after considerable agitation to the Japanese, to Chinese officials, merchants, students and travellers. That is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. Australia cannot suffer by the admission of the respectable classes of Chinese who seek to broaden their mental horizon, to gain information regarding trade opportunities, to act as agents in China of Australian producers, or to acquire that education which the colleges of the Commonwealth are eminently fitted to impart. The working-man, the artisan, is not affected by the admission of Chinese gentlemen who are only making a passing visit to the country, and the cry of "Australia for the Australians" still holds good. It was only fair that advantages granted to the Japanese should be extended to the Chinese. Mr. Jones, in a further interview on this question, as to the general effect of the operation of the laws restricting the admission of Asiatic peoples into Australia, remarked to a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph*: "With myself the question of a white Australia is not a matter of economics, it is a religion, but I am not a bigot. Apart from my frequently expressed opinion that concessions to any Asiatic race must similarly be granted to the Chinese, since my official connection with the East I have recognized the desirability of allowing the best Chinamen to visit my country." With that spirit the educated Chinese are not likely to quarrel. They have sought for nothing more from America; they have not objected to the conditions prevailing at the Australian ports with regard to the examination of Chinese visitors; and, indeed, there has been no question of attempting to secure better terms than those now offered. The Australians are wise in their generation in offering this measure of exemption from the provisions of the Restriction Act. There is a vast field for Australian enterprise in China, and so long as nothing is done to estrange the people, Australia should find an immense outlet for her surplus products in the Middle Kingdom. Mr. Frederick Jones, the Queensland Commissioner, may be congratulated on being able to make the announcement he has made, for it is bound to have a beneficial effect on his mission in the Far East.

### A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY LOST.

The jessam which floats up with every mail from Europe reveals very conclusively the wonderful ignorance which prevails even amongst those who are otherwise deemed to be educated, regarding the position of Great Britain's Far Eastern possessions. No doubt, many having correspondence with the home country have received letters addressed "Hongkong, India," while it is on record that during the war Hongkong was frequently believed to be an integral portion of Japan. But these slips may have been due to some temporary aberration to which we have no clue. The numerous appeals to take shares in lotteries which are to be held under the Governments of Austria, Germany and Holland greatly help to swell the contents of the waste paper basket. But one of the most amusing communications we have received for some time arrived to-day from London. It was a bulky envelope and contained several printed sheets of superlative paper. The inside pages were blank, so that they may come in handy on some future occasion. The first sheet bore, in beautifully large type, the heading "The London Musical Club." In case people in Hongkong may never have heard of the L.M.C. we will quote the directions how to get there; it is "125 yards behind the British Museum (Tube) Station." Nothing could be more precise. Two hops, a skip and a large jump, and the visitor will bounce into the presence of the hon. secretary or hon. treasurer of the Club. The members will be waiting for him with outstretched arms. Well, this circular or pamphlet or perhaps it should be called a brochure is not issued without an object. The London Musical Club is or was appalled at the magnitude of the San Francisco disaster, so it determined to give a concert in aid of the relief funds. Not a sacred concert, but an ordinary "sing-song," and no mention of a dance to follow. The tickets are stated to cost one guinea each. This was all very well until one read that the concert was to take place on 3rd May—more than three weeks ago! Seeing that we have still to rely on ordinary steamers for our mails, and not a patent, turbine-twisted, gold-embossed, Santos-Dumont-Maximised aeroplane, travelling at the rate of five thousand leagues a day, the idea of sending out invitations which would arrive three weeks after date of the performance is decidedly rich. But what a loss is that sustained by the citizens of Hongkong. For one guinea they might have sat next the Lord Mayor of London, or a Sheriff, or, perhaps, even an Alderman. The experience would have lasted them for the rest of their lives. They could have brought their grand children up to respect them, for it is not everybody who can hob-nob with Turtledove. And only a guinea to hear the London Musical Club. Of course, there are captious people who might have wished to see the list of performers, but the concert was not for such as they; it was intended for the *bon ton*, the *élite* of the City, for those who weep with Alexander because there are no new honours to acquire. To preserve its exclusiveness, the concert was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; let us pray it was successful, and that everybody was delighted—even

the artists, in whom there is no jealousy. President Roosevelt said that no foreign contributions would be received towards the relief fund. Will he, or, has he, accepted the stupendous receipts of the London Musical Club's concert? If not, they may threaten to visit America, and then we might expect to hear of another disaster.

### THE OPTIMIST IN THE EAST.

(29th May.)

It is decidedly refreshing to find somebody outside the ranks of the taipans who is supremely contented with his lot in the Far East, to whom the fluctuations of the dollar are of no moment, and who discovers himself in such easy circumstances that he is in a position to lecture his fellow-labourers and to decry the wails of the griffin. As a rule, the individual who starts the cry of "wolf" has a multitude of supporters—certainly in Hongkong and assuredly in Shanghai. But in Singapore there is one who declares that "upon what for this part of the world may be regarded as a very modest income" he finds himself in Elysium. Some time ago a correspondent in one of our contemporaries in the Southern Settlement bewailed the cost of living for those who were in receipt of moderate salaries. After referring to the increasing prices charged in the markets for the necessities of life he went on to refer to a grievance which will be keenly appreciated in Hongkong. He spoke of the difficulty experienced by married people of the middle class—that is to say, those who do not wish to herd in tenements with coolies and cannot afford mansions on the outskirts of the city—in finding houses of a rental within their means. In fact, he said, there was no half-way house between a palatial bungalow and a tenement in the heart of the city. Replying to that statement, the correspondent, who lives a life of bliss in Singapore, declares that the assertion "is so obviously wrong that it scarcely merits contradiction." If that correspondent's word could be accepted in its entirety then Singapore must indeed be far ahead of Hongkong, for it is the most difficult thing in this Colony to secure the tenancy of a house whose rental is not exorbitantly high. Indeed, it is safe to say that the average house-occupier in Hongkong spends the greater part of his monthly salary on rent and taxes. How some people are able to do it is a mystery to everybody. If they live respectably in decent houses it must be at the expense of many home comforts. They may bear a smiling face in front of the world, but there must be many a miserable night when the doors are locked and the head of the household begins to worry out ways and means to steer clear of the bailiff's clutches. What such people think within themselves when they read that the theatre was crowded with a fashionable audience to witness an entrancing play, or that a fancy dress ball attracted hundreds of Hongkong's bewitchingly best, it would not be good to inquire. Little wonder that misanthropy exists. The underpaid Government clerk and the highly respectable civilian both come under the same category. There is this difference, however, between the two classes: the Government clerk is usually a fixture in the Colony; the civilian, who is not burdened with family ties, can do what is euphemistically described as a "vanishing act." Even when a family man, the father is generally able to disappear to pastures new. That is Hongkong, but the sanguine writer in our Singapore contemporary finds it difficult to express in language fit for the occasion the glories of the Orient. Proceeding to denounce those who say they cannot find houses at rents commensurate with their incomes he remarks:—"It is by no means difficult to obtain very comfortable dwellings, in healthy positions and at reasonable rentals, though (terrible drawback) away perhaps from the fashionable quarter which the soul of your correspondent apparently yearns for." Then he criticises those who waste their incomes on sensual pleasures, who favour the "chit" system, and whose life for a short spell is a delirious round of gaiety. There he is on safer ground, although there are not many who will agree with him that a man of moderate means needs no relaxation after the worries of the day, beyond the companionship of a book and the contemplation of his own sublime happiness. On the contrary, it is generally agreed that the conditions of life in the East, so vastly different from those at home, demand an occasional departure from the dull grind of labour, and the worst of it is that such an "outbreak" is confined to very limited channels of enjoyment. It is to a great extent a matter of temperament, of course, in what manner that pleasure is taken; the curious thing is that those who were staidest in a colder-climate develop traits altogether opposite to their usual characteristics when transplanted to the enervating atmosphere of the tropics. This correspondent to whom we have referred holds that the standard of living in the Far East is lower to-day than it was 25 years ago, but that only seems to prove that money is tighter and ordinary expenses greater. However, he states for the information of those about to marry that all they need is a little common-sense and moral courage and they may live out here very comfortably on a "very modest income." Why then should we grumble, when instead of toiling and moiling in Hongkong to pay the landlord his rent we can sit in Singapore and live like fighting-cocks on a few cents a day? The song says that "a contented mind is a purse well-lined"; the difficulty for the average man and household in Hongkong is to reach the blessed state of enjoying a contented mind.

### MANILA'S TRIBUTE TO HONGKONG.

(30th May.)

The Health Authorities of Hongkong so very seldom receive a word of praise that it would seem niggardly to withhold the moderate but discriminating remarks of an expert like the Chief Quarantine Officer of the Philippines when they are in favour of the local staff. Incidentally, it may be observed that the Sanitary Board somewhat resemble the ancient prophet who had no honour in his own country. Not, of course, that the Sanitary Board has no honour in Hongkong. The Chinese coolies who have to turn their *Lures et Fenates* into the open street, at the behest of the Department when the spring cleaning comes round, regard the Sanitary authorities as a sort of fetish, whose word is more to be feared than that of the native *lukong*. But worship is not exactly honour, and terror cannot be described as reverence. The honour for which the Sanitary authorities crave is of the character offered by Dr. V. G. Heiser of Manila. It seems that the good people of the neighbouring islands have been reading the reports in the Hongkong papers regarding the number of cases of plague reported in this Colony every day. A representative of the *Manila Times* was detailed to inquire as to the possibility of infection being brought from Hongkong to the Philippines by Chinese immigrants. Already the Insular Government have had a hard task in stamping out cholera, small-pox, dysentery, typhoid and all the rest of the diseases which peculiarly belong to a tropical country. The very suggestion that plague might be introduced was enough to make the cheek blanch, and the hair grow grey. So the Manila newspaper man begins his account of an interview with the Chief Quarantine Officer in this cheerful way: "Bubonic plague continues to rage in Hongkong. The death list is increasing rapidly, but almost all the cases are among the Chinese and in the Chinese district." The saving clause would almost seem to give cause for satisfaction, were it not for the fact that quite as many Chinese travel between Hongkong and Manila as Americans or Europeans. So that there is in reality an insidious suggestion of danger in the last remark. However, the journalist interviewed the Manila Health Authority on the subject and calmly hinted that vessels from Hongkong should be quarantined. Dr. Heiser, who is evidently a gifted man, well adapted to look after the needs of the capital of the Philippines, replied: "Manila has nothing to fear. In the first place Manila is a clean town; and besides that the health authorities at Hongkong have established what is considered a modern, scientific and specific quarantine against departures from Hongkong." It would be unfair to suggest that the worthy Doctor was contrasting Manila with Hongkong when he said that the former "is a clean town." For what city could be cleaner than Hongkong, washed by numberless streams which flow down the hill-sides and, as the Director of Public Works will tell us, "evade the reservoirs"? For what city could be cleaner than Hongkong, where a number of the health authorities at Hongkong have secured an old sailing vessel in which all Chinese contemplating to sail for Manila are taken and properly inspected and fumigated before being allowed to clear from the port. The method is believed to be an improvement over the old method of holding passengers at this end of the journey for a number of days before allowing them to land. So that Manila need have no fear of plague. It would be a blessing if all the coolies coming from Canton to Hongkong enjoyed the same health-preserving treatment. But the point of the interview is the praise meted out to the Health Authorities here which, in this case, does not mean the Sanitary Board but the Disinfecting and Fumigating Bureau, a private enterprise which meets the requirements of the American Government officials in this Colony. Yet probably the Sanitary officials will also take some kudos for the work of this Bureau, and now we may expect to see them with swelling chests and heavenward gaze purporting those duties which have earned for their *confines* the encomiums of the authority in Manila; scornfully ignoring the ridicule, or abuse which may spring from the vulgar rabble.

### THE KIANGSI RIOTS.

The news, which was telegraphed from Shanghai yesterday, that disturbances had broken out in Kiangs on account of the dearth of foodstuffs in that province, might have been expected from native reports from the North published in Shanghai. In a recent number of the *N. C. D. News* indications that trouble was brewing might have been gathered from the following excerpt which we take from the columns of our Northern contemporary: "As a result of the dissatisfaction among the natives of this district on account of the abnormal price of their staple food—rice—a dissatisfaction shown in other places by raids on grainboats and the riot at Hangchow, the local mandarins issued proclamation in the native city forbidding owners of rice and cereal shops to keep up their present high prices on pain of having their stores confiscated by Government." The prompt measures thus taken by the Taotai and district magistrate was expected to do much to allay the excitement in Shanghai, and avert a crisis. The despatch of Chinese troops and the appearance of the British gunboat *Snipe* at Nanchang following the first signs of a riotous outbreak may have the effect of curbing the spirit of rowdiness which has brought Kiangs

into some notoriety recently. At the same time it will be hoped that the native authorities will be equal to the emergency and devise such practicable plans as to bring down the cost of the staple commodity of the Chinese to their normal level, and so remove all ground for disturbance which may, if uncontrolled, unfortunately lead to violence by a mob such as the Kiangs rabble have shown themselves capable of in the last missionary riot.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

#### NANCHANG TRAGEDY.

#### WAIWUPU'S INDEMNITY OFFER.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT—100,000 TAELS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 28th May, 2.25 p.m.

The Waiwupu have now amended the proposals which they previously submitted to the French Government in settlement of the claim made as a result of the tragedy at Nanchang.

It is proposed to pay an indemnity of 300,000 taels, on account of the damage done to mission buildings.

No compensation is offered for the death of Luoruche, who was one of the victims of the outrage.

#### RISING IN SHANTUNG.

#### DETAILS STILL LACKING.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 28th May, 2.25 p.m.

It is reported that a rising has occurred in the province of Shantung.

No details have yet been received here as to the nature or extent of the outbreak.

#### RIOTS IN KOREA.

#### DESPATCH OF JAPANESE TROOPS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 30th May, 12.30 p.m.

Disturbances are reported to have taken place in South Korea.

With a view of suppressing the riots Japanese troops have been despatched to the scene of the disturbance.

JAPANESE ATTACKED BY "VOLUNTEERS." A Seoul telegram to the *Mainichi* states that an encounter took place on the morning of the 21st between the so-called "Volunteers" and Japanese policemen and gendarmes at Pongju, Chunchondo, with the result that a Japanese gendarme was wounded. The rioters numbered about three hundred. Reinforcements of police were subsequently sent to the neighbourhood. Gendarmes have also been sent to Kyongsangdo, where a number of "Volunteers" have assembled. At the last-mentioned place two Japanese were attacked on the 18th inst., one of them being killed and the other severely injured.

According to a later Seoul message, bearing date May 22, the rioters at Chunchondo, who numbered about three hundred, attacked and killed two Japanese policemen and gendarmes on the morning of the 19th, and compelled the post office officials to retire to Yousan. On the morning of the 20th a police Superintendent Iwata arrived on the scene with a number of constables and shots were exchanged with the rioters. The latter, however, showed a determined front, and it has been found necessary to summon gendarmes from Kusan, Kong-yu and Syoun. The disturbances have caused an interruption in the postal service.—*Kobe Herald*.

#### S.S. "SIBERIA" QUARANTINED.

#### SUSPECTED PLAGUE ABOARD.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 30th May, 12.30 p.m.

The Pacific Mail S. S. *Cor's* s.s. *Siberia* has been detained at Yokohama.

The cause of the liner's detention is put down to a suspected case of plague on board the *Siberia*.

#### ANOTHER REBELLION.

#### THE "SNIPE" GOES TO NANCHANG.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 31st May, 11.40 a.m.

A rebellion has broken out at Yungshan.

H.M. river gun-boat *Snipe* has left for Nanchang.







## THE SEVEN ALLEGED PERJURERS.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

In Appellate Jurisdiction this morning, before Full Bench, consisting of their Honours Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., supported by Hon. Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. M. W. Slade, all instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall, Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared to move for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Full Bench in the appeal case of the seven Chinese merchants accused of perjury and summarily sent to goal by His Honour the Chief Justice, as already fully recorded in these columns.

Mr. Pollock said this was an application by way of notice of motion for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, against the decision of their Lordships in this case.

Mr. Justice Wise said he had in his mind an affidavit which said that they had no power to grant leave to appeal.

Mr. Pollock said that that affidavit had nothing to do with this application.

The Chief Justice wanted to know if they were to be parties to the appeal. The judges had given a decision and it was against that they were going to appeal.

Mr. Pollock said they must be guided by circumstances, and he would ask that the appellants be released on bail, and the present bail extended.

Chief Justice: For how long would you want the bail extended?

Mr. Pollock: For at least a year, my Lords; I do not think it can possibly be heard in less.

Mr. Sharp: No appeal to the Privy Council ever is.

The Chief Justice: Then why not make the extension until the decision of the Privy Council has been arrived at?

Mr. Justice Wise: Of course, we cannot extend the bail for ever; it would be better to extend it until either the Privy Council have finally dealt with the matter or the appeal has been abandoned.

Mr. Pollock: Quite, my Lords.

The Chief Justice: Then the order will be: Leave to appeal is granted, and bail is extended to such time as the decision of the Privy Council is officially known in the Colony, or, the appeal is finally abandoned, the security deposited by way of bail to be the same as before.

## DISORDERLY QUEEN'S COLLEGE BOYS.

POLICE CHARGE-ROOM MOBBED.

The behaviour of the Queen's College school-boys on leaving school lately has created some talk in different parts of the city. Their tricks on leaving the college compound had got to such a state that the police sent special detectives to keep their eyes on the boys. When the school adjourned for tiffin yesterday, the boys ran out of the school yard and made for the footpath to get out of the rain. On the footpath was a policeman deputed to watch the behaviour of the boys.

A boy, who was followed by a gang of other boys, walked up to the policeman and said: "Get off the side-walk! You've got no business on the side-walk. You are an obstruction to the traffic." The policeman, who was a Chinese, said: "You are a bad boy, and you are a trouble to the police." The boy replied that he was there watching for the "likes of him," and seized the youth by the queue, and dragged him along. This quick handling of the police caused the ire of the other boys to rise, and in the twinkling of an eye, about fifty other boys attacked the policeman. The constable had a rough time; he hung on to the lad and succeeded in dragging him to the Central Station. By this time the number of school boys had doubled, and hooting and stoning the constable they followed their friend to the station. The boy under arrest was led into the charge-room which the others mobbed, refusing, it is alleged, with oaths, to leave when ordered by the Inspector.

The boys in the compound of the Police Station were chafed out on several occasions, but hooting and stoning the Chief Inspector was compulsion to come out, and with the aid of six Indian policemen and lancers, the riotous ones were ejected with force. Meanwhile another boy was arrested and both were placed before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Magistrate's this morning, charged with assault. The defendants denied the charge. A schoolmaster from the College stated that the boys were "extremely quiet" and the evidence of the police was conclusive, however, and his Worship found the boys guilty, and bound them over in the sum of \$15 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

## THE GERMAN SEAMAN'S CASE.

APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING WITHDRAWN.

Mr. C. F. Dixon's adjourned application for a rehearing on the case in which Herman Gotsche, second officer on the *Lyonswood*, was discharged recently by Mr. F. A. Hazeland and sentenced to one month's hard labour, without the option of a fine, for assaulting a policeman in Ship Street, came on again at the Police Court this morning.

Mr. Dixon, addressing the Court, said that he had received the doctor's report as to the condition of the policeman when he was sent to hospital, and from that report, it was his duty now to withdraw his application for a rehearing. The point now was the question of hard labour. He explained that hard labour was too much, and furthermore it would go hard with the prisoner when he was released from prison. The report of the case will be sent to Germany and on learning of it, the prisoner would lose certain citizenship rights, and his employers—the Hamburg Amerika Linie—would be compelled to discharge him from the service, if the prisoner had to undergo a term of hard labour. On the other hand if the question of hard labour was waived, the prisoner would not lose his employment. He would suggest to his Worship to lengthen the term of imprisonment and to withdraw the question of hard labour.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland said that it was now too late for him to do anything in the matter. As the week granted for rehearing had passed, the case was not now under his jurisdiction and therefore he could not entertain the application of the question of hard labour being waived. He would grant the application for the withdrawal of the application for a rehearing.

Continuing, Mr. Dixon said he had another application to make. This one was in the case of Carl Bruckner, engineer on the *Lyonswood*, who was jointly charged with Gotsche for assault. Bruckner was convicted and fined \$10. He wanted now to issue a summons against P.C. Taylor for assaulting Bruckner.

His Worship: The policeman is still in hospital.

Mr. Dixon:—Yes, your Worship. But we could remain until his discharge.

The application for a summons was granted.

## SANITARY BOARD.

CONDITION OF HONGKONG STREETS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon, the following being the business transacted.

**PAINT FOR THE CENTRAL MARKET.**  
Dr. W. F. Payne, Medical Officer of Health, submitted a minute in which he said he wanted to draw the attention of the Board to the extremely unsatisfactory way in which the recent painting of the Central Market has been carried out. In the butchers' shops the paint is so sticky, although now three weeks old, that canvas has had to be hung over it to prevent the paint being peeled off by the carcasses hung against it. Such canvas was undesirable and he had had to order it removed. In the meat section almost all the paint put on the woodwork has disappeared and what remains can be peeled off with the fingers. The Central Market should look clean, and be clean, and the officers of the Board cannot take the responsibility of this unless the repairs and renovations are done in a workmanlike manner.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: I presume all such work has to be passed by the D.P.W. before payment is made for same.

Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp minuted: The market being a Government building, I presume the work of painting it was arranged for by some Government official, supported by the D.P.W. If a complaint as to the satisfactory (or) carrying out of the work was made it should have been addressed to the Government Department in question in the first instance.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minuted: Why not serve notice at once? In a private case the course would have been followed without referring to the Board.

The Hon. the Director of Public Works: It was surely the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to report a matter like this to me. It would be time enough to report to the Board when he failed to have the matter remedied in the ordinary way.

**STREETS IN CENTRAL DISTRICT.**  
Correspondence was laid upon the table relative to the streets running North and South in the Central part of the City.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: Mr. Looker's report bears out my original statement as to the condition of the streets in general running North and South in the central part of the city; and to those between Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road Central. The minutes of the Sanitary Board meeting were corrected accordingly before their confirmation. The majority of the 24 streets personally inspected by His Excellency the Governor are on the South side of Queen's Road Central, and mostly private ones and not those I referred to. I do not think that a centre channel of a half-round glazed earthenware pipe would do as well as the present side channels. I believe some years ago side channels were substituted for centre ones.

The Hon. the Principal Medical Officer of Health minuted: In connection with the confirmation of the minutes of the meeting of the Sanitary Board held on 3rd inst. Mr. Shelton Hooper stated that his intention at that meeting had been to call the attention of the Government to all the streets running North and South in the central part of the city; and to those only between Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road. The minute of the 5th inst. needs amplification, therefore, so as to include those streets ascending the hillside from Queen's Road.

His Excellency the Governor submitted a minute as follows: I went over the first 24 of the streets given in Mr. Looker's list yesterday afternoon with the Director of Public Works and have added a few more to the list. None of the streets that I saw were really bad or could be said to infringe the conditions as to paving and draining laid down in paragraph 3 of the G. of I. resolutions. Ask the Director of Public Works to submit a statement of the repairs that have been carried out this year in the streets mentioned in the list, and a programme of the work still to be carried out, with the available balance on the vote for "Maintenance of Streets and Bridges in City (Sewerage)." If there is any further work sufficiently urgent as to justify a supplementary vote. One thing I noticed was that in several private lanes heaps of coal, building material, etc., blocked the side channels. I am inclined to think that when the roadway is relaid in private lanes a centre channel formed of a half-round glazed earthenware pipe should take the place of the side channels. The Sanitary Board might consider this suggestion.

**TO PARTITION BANK BUILDINGS.**  
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., submitted an application to be allowed to put up a wooden partition in the verandah of his office in the second floor of Bank Buildings. Mr. Pollock stated that the partition would be of such dimensions that it would not interfere with light or air, and quoted a precedent for granting the application in a case in which it had already been granted in the same building.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: If the law does not allow a thing like that to be done it should be amended. Every case should be taken on its merits.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minuted: Whose power is it to grant such applications, and why are other similar obstructions allowed to remain?

The Medical Officer of Health said the only objections are (1) the structure will be illegal; (2) the Board has no power to allow it. Mr. Sharp was allowed, quite illegally, to put in a lavatory in his verandah, although it was pointed out to the Board at the time that there was no power in the Board to allow it.

The Hon. the President minuted: Reply that the Board has no power to grant this application, but ordered it to circulate.

## S.S. "LUCIA VITTORIA"

ABANDONED BY THE CREW.

Up to the time of writing little or no news has been received in the Colony concerning the unfortunate steamer *Lucia Vittoria* (formerly H. M. storehouse *Number*) which stranded on the 23rd instant, during the thick fog on a Lushan Island, sixteen miles off Vladivostok, while making for that port. One firm in particular, who despatched a large amount of cargo by that vessel for Vladivostok, state that they have sent a couple of telegrams to the captain of the *Lucia Vittoria* asking for particulars of the disaster, they have not received a reply. Reports current in the city to-day indicate that the *Lucia Vittoria* is a total wreck and on inquiries being made of Messrs. V. D. Musso and Company, the owners of the ship, it was stated that the crew had abandoned the vessel, which partly confirms the report that she is lost.

The Koshien Transportation and Tow-Boat Co., Ltd., *Shan-Fung*, succeeded in towing the *Lucia Vittoria* off the Lushan Island, where she was ashore, after lighting some of her coal cargo and the *Sylvia* proceeded on her voyage to Hankow.

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## SUBSIDIARY COINAGE IN HONGKONG.

ATTITUDE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The question of subsidiary coinage in Hongkong has been brought to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce by the Hon. Mr. E. H. Osborne, Secretary of the "Star" Ferry Company. Mr. Osborne wrote on the 30th ult. to the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Chairman of the Chamber, as follows:

Sir,—I have the honour to draw the Chamber's attention to the recent fall in the value of British subsidiary coins by which this Company and others whose business relies on a cash basis are losing heavily.

And apart from loss to individuals the matter is, I submit of sufficient importance to the Colony at large to warrant the consideration of your Committee.

For many years and until recently, Chinese subsidiary silver coins were at a discount of about 2%; British subsidiary silver coins maintained a parity of value with the dollar; whilst British copper coins as measured in Chinese silver coins were at a premium varying from 2 to 4 per cent. British subsidiary silver coins are now quoted about 4% discount and copper 9%.

The former disparity between British and Chinese coins was, I understand, due to a difference in fineness.

4. Recently the Canton silver coin has shown a tendency to further depreciate and, what is of more importance to Hongkong, has apparently dragged the British coin with it. The reason assigned being that the Chinese Government has cancelled its liabilities in the base coinage, has no further use for the higher.

5. Following immediately upon the mining in Canton of copper coins, the British one-cent piece sunk to the level of its Chinese counterpart, and it is assumed, for the same reasons as led to the fall of silver coins.

6. So far the Canton officials have apparently been satisfied with a moderate difference in fineness between their coins and the British. If their object be to debase the latter out of circulation in their country, their action is at least intelligible and, provided competition between the respective coins remains as at present, doubtless matters will right themselves at no great loss to anyone but the Hongkong Government.

7. But if rapidly becoming the mainspring of their policy the question becomes serious; for, unless nipped in the bud, this debasing process will grow to large and ruinous proportions, and the prejudice of Hongkong's trade. Each successive official will seize the golden opportunity until hopeless confusion and loss bring matters to a crisis.

8. To make matters worse, a Chinese dollar note has recently appeared in the Colony and is actually in circulation at Canton.

9. If your Committee consider there be cause for alarm doubtless they will move Government to legislate in the matter, and now that the Government's profit on subsidiary coins is at an end, and if they be no demand there will be no further coinage, and consequently no further profit perhaps their former reason for a policy for non-interference will no longer weigh and there may yet be time to frustrate the evil in its incipient stage.

10. As regards a remedy I venture to suggest that British coins be rehabilitated and protected by making them legal tender up to any amount, to the exclusion of all other coins, and by Government pledging itself to redeem all its coins at par.—I am, etc.

EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary,  
"Star" Ferry Company, Ltd.

In reply, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, writing on the 28th inst., said:—

Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo in which you direct attention to the loss sustained by your Company and others through what you term, the fall in the value of British subsidiary coin, and to inform you that your letter has received the careful consideration of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

In the first place owing to the fact that legal tender of subsidiary coin is limited and that intrinsically it is not worth much as the currency of the Colony, its value is naturally liable to fluctuate according to supply and demand.

2. The Committee of this Chamber are agreed that the question of the loss in the purchasing power of British subsidiary coin, however it may have been caused, is one which deserves serious consideration.

3. Without necessarily accepting either the statement in this paragraph as to the actual discount at which the coins are now being sold, or to the fact that which gives the percentages of relative values in the past, the Committee do not wish to question your general remarks of a retrospective nature.

It would appear that the large demand for Hongkong subsidiary coin arose in the Southern Province of China, and while the Colony at the moment undoubtedly benefited by the then existing state of affairs, as it was not to be expected that this outside source of revenue would continue indefinitely, it is a pity that brought about by (among other causes) an overproduction of Chinese subsidiary coin, should not be looked upon as a matter calling for legislation on the part of the Government.

The second part under this head seems to imply a change in the difference of fineness between the Hongkong and Canton subsidiary coin of the present as compared with that of the past, but of this the Committee have no evidence.

It must be admitted that the overproduction of Chinese subsidiary coin has resulted in its depreciation and has also reduced the demand for Hongkong coin, but it is an error to suppose that a debtor can discharge his liabilities in this subsidiary coin, though for sake of convenience no doubt many small debts are so settled.

No one in the Colony need accept Chinese subsidiary coin at all, while the legal limit for Hongkong subsidiary Silver coin is \$2.00 and for Copper \$1.00. If payments are accepted in Chinese coin, or Hongkong coin in excess of the legal limit, this is entirely a personal matter between debtor and creditor and is presumably due to causes not to be controlled by the Ordinance, being merely an ordinary business question for consideration when fixing the price of commodities.

6. The developments foreshadowed in paragraph 7 are, I understand, the subject of the Chamber while viewing the excessive production of silver and copper coins by the Chinese Mints as calculated to seriously affect the prosperity of that Empire, have no reason to assume that the Chinese officials are actuated by other motives than the supplying of a useful medium of exchange for which there was, at one time at all events, a strong demand and the making of a profit on the seigniorage as is usual in other countries making similar issues.

8. The existence of the Provincial Bank \$1.00 note is of course known. It now bears a special stamp to the effect that it is redeemable in 20 cents pieces. It is noteworthy, however, that the \$1.00 notes are not so stamped.

9. After carefully considering the question, the Committee of the Chamber are of opinion

that the only course likely to influence remedial measures is to communicate with the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and Tientsin with a view to sending another joint Memorial to the Diplomatic Body at Peking urging that the Imperial Government should again be called upon to carry out its treaty obligations, and by placing all the mints under one control, produce a standard coinage for the whole Empire, and so do away with the overproduction of subsidiary coinage for which the various Provincial Authorities are now responsible.

10. With regard to the suggested remedy that British Subsidiary coin should be legal tender up to any extent and that the Government should pledge itself to redeem all such coins at par, the Committee of this Chamber are altogether unable to endorse such a proposal, not on the grounds as matters now stand, but their way to make any representation to the Hongkong Government with regard to legislation.—I am, etc.

EDWARD A. HEWETT,  
Chairman,  
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

HON. MR. EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary,  
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited.

**MACAO LOTTERIES.**  
NEW SYNDICATE APPOINTED FARMERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 28th May.

The Farm for the Chinese lotteries known as the San Piu and Pa Kap Piu has just been allotted for the sum of \$162,000, for a period of five years.

Several months ago a monopolist offered an amount far in excess of the above sum, but as he lost considerably over the speculation he had abandoned his contract.

The Government is, of course, never the loser. The last Farmer had to forfeit the sum which he had deposited for the due fulfilment of his contract and it was cancelled. The Farm was then put up to public tender, with the result above announced.

On this occasion a syndicate of very wealthy Chinese was formed to conduct these lotteries. It is said that the intention is to amalgamate the two lotteries in two years with those in Canton, with the object of thus being able to avoid any competition, this being believed to be the only system on which the Farm can be made to pay.

**PROPERTY SALE.**

This afternoon at his auction sale rooms, Duddell Street, under instructions from Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding, vendors' solicitors, Mr. Geo. P. Lammett put up for sale by public auction, in one lot, the valuable leasehold property registered in the Land Office as Section D of Island Lot No. 87 with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 11, Seymour Road held under a Crown Lease dated the 14th December, 1899, for a term of 999 years. Proportion of Crown rent payable \$1.50.

There was a very poor attendance of bidders, being chiefly brokers. The first bid was one of \$5,000. This, however, was not accepted as Mr. Lammett had received a written bid of \$8,000, and at that figure the bidding-bid was set rolling. But like all rolling-stones it gathered very little moss, for it only rolled in a desultory fashion through a few bids, until it stranded at length on a bid of \$10,700, and refused to roll any further. After much patient persuasion on the part of the auctioneer, the matter was finally concluded, and for \$10,700 Mr. Ho Kom Tong became the owner of a property for which \$15,000 was refused a year ago. This is a somewhat severe commentary on the fluctuation in the value of land in this Colony!

**AN IMPORTANT LEGAL POINT.**

COURT INTERPRETING.

When their Honours Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, took their seats on the Full Bench in the Appellate Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour the Chief Justice, addressing the Court, said that before the case to be heard—that of the seven alleged perjurers—was called on, he wished to state that he had consulted with his learned brother on the point raised by Counsel, as to the acceptability of the translations of documents made by the Court translator, and they both agreed that it should be held that in cases where either party to an action, through his Counsel, challenged any translation of documents made by the Court translator, he must himself put in a duly certified translation, after giving due notice of his intention to do so to the other side, and furnishing the other side with a copy of such translation. The translator in such cases must be produced in Court, so that he may be put in the witness-box for cross-examination by the other side.

**STRANDED VESSELS NEAR FOCHOW.**

Attempted salvage of the "CHUNKONG."

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Fochow, 23rd May.

The s.s. *Chunkong*, 276 tons, from Fochow to Hingwah, stranded on Wedge Island, in the River Min, at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 18th inst. The vessel ran ashore at high water, and the tide was now high. The crew, after the attempt being the heavier, the steamer overbalanced when the tide fell, the stern grounding, and in that position, the after-part is dry or submerged according to the tide. Efforts are being made with chains under the steamer, attached to junks, to raise the stern, pump out the water, and, if possible, float her at highest spring tides on the 25th inst.

THE "AKASHI MARU."

The Osaka Khosen Kaisha s.s. *Akashi Maru*, which struck a rock near Matsuo on the 15th inst., and is now at Fochow, is to go into the Imperial Arsenal dry dock for temporary repairs, as she is not considered seaworthy enough to proceed to Shanghai. Apparently the vessel



## THE "STAR" PERRY CO., LTD.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above company was held in the City Hall at 12.15 p.m., today.

There were present:—Sir Paul Chater (presiding), Mr. A. G. Wood, directors, Messrs. A. Haupt, H. Percy Smith, W. Hutton Potts, G. Murray Bain, and E. Osborne (secretary).

The Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I propose, if it be your pleasure, that we take the report and accounts as read. As forehanded in the remarks I made at our last annual meeting, there has been a heavy increase in the cost of coal, the average price per ton during the year under review being \$10.61, as against \$7.57 the previous year. There has also been a larger consumption, by reason of its inferior quality and in consequence of our running the boats at quicker speed and augmenting the number of night trips. Other working expenses show a slight reduction, so that this unfortunate rise in the price of fuel is alone responsible for the diminished dividend recommended for your acceptance. The new pier at Kowloon has been in use since the 1st of January, and has reason to think, appreciated by Kowloon residents. There are several improvements yet to be made, notably a rich and general shelter in front of the pier as protection against the strong winds which sweep down Salisbury Road and which without a shelter will, in winter, seriously inconvenience passengers. It has also been found necessary to drive piles to guide the boats in making the entrance to the chamber as the current is stronger than anticipated. The new pier will be between 1 and 5 a.m., so will take considerable time. Negotiations have been commenced with the Government for a new pier on the Hongkong side and if satisfactory terms can be arranged plans will shortly be prepared. It will mean a large outlay, probably \$75,000, and as the company will not earn a cent more by it, the matter will need to be carefully considered before launching into so great an expenditure and it will probably involve calling up the remainder of the unpaid capital. We are now running the service with two boats in place of three, the time allowed the coxswains to make the journey being seven minutes as against nine and a half at the old pier, and although this greater speed necessitates burning superior coal and working the boilers at their maximum pressure, yet on the whole there will be a substantial saving. The changes at Kowloon, the augmented service, accelerated speed and other improvements increase our working expenses, but we deem it to be in the interests of shareholders that we provide a service which will satisfy the reasonable demands of the public and we claim that in maintaining a ten minutes' service from 5.20 a.m. to 10 a.m., and thereafter every twenty minutes till 12.30 a.m., with additional trips on Saturday nights, the company is fulfilling its duty creditably. The proposed extensions to Yau-ma-tei and Hung-hom referred to in my remarks at last meeting were, on investigation of the traffic, found to be impossible without incurring a heavy loss, so the matter was not prosecuted further. Competition of Chinese launches which only run when no better employment offers renders a profitable extension to these places, maintained with regularity, an impossibility. There is one other matter—a matter of public importance—I desire to touch upon before closing and that is the loss we sustain, amounting to something like 5% on your capital, by depreciation of subsidiary companies, including British India. The question has been referred to the Chamber of Commerce and their reply, which is not hopeful, has been published by the Press. The matter, however, will not be dropped, and whether a remedy be found in an increase of fares or otherwise, will be decided later on. If any shareholder present has any questions to ask I shall be glad to answer them.

No questions being asked, The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. G. Murray Bain seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Haupt proposed that Hon. Sir Paul Chater be re-elected director.

Mr. H. Percy Smith seconded.

Carried *unanimously*.

Mr. W. H. Potts was re-elected auditor for the ensuing year, on the motion of Mr. G. Murray Bain, seconded by Mr. A. Haupt.

The Chairman—Dividend warrants can be had on application.

That concluded the meeting.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The report presented to shareholders at the eighth ordinary annual meeting held at the City Hall, at 12.15 p.m. on Wednesday, 30th May last, reads:

The directors have the pleasure to submit to shareholders their report, with a statement of accounts, for the year ending 30th April, 1906.

Accounts.—The net earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses, were \$42,998.13 as against \$56,692.45 last year, being a decrease of \$13,694.32.

The amount at credit of profit and loss account after paying for repairs and placing \$37,000 to credit of Insurance Fund, is \$5,818.94, which, with the approval of shareholders, is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

Directors' and auditors' fees, \$1,000.00  
Dividend of 15% .. 22,500.00  
Write off boats .. 9,000.00  
Carry forward to next account .. 218.94

\$37,818.94

Business.—Traffic receipts show a falling off compared with the previous year and there was a large increase in the cost of coal, the latter alone more than accounting for the decreased net earnings.

Directors.—In accordance with the articles of association The Honourable Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., retires but offers himself for re-election.

Mr. A. J. Raymond having resigned, his place was taken by Mr. A. G. Wood.

Auditor.—Mr. W. H. Potts has audited the accounts now presented and offers himself for re-election.

C. P. CHATER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1906.

## BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1906.

Liabilities.

To Capital .. 150,000.00  
10,000 shares at \$10 each fully paid up .. 100,000.00  
10,000 shares at \$10 each \$3 paid up .. 30,000.00

To reserve fund .. 65,000.00  
To Insurance fund .. 57,057.90  
To unclaimed dividends .. 502.50

To accounts payable .. 11,566.17  
To directors' and auditors' fees .. 1,000.00  
To dividend .. 22,500.00  
To balance of profit and loss account .. 218.94

\$284,139.51

Assets.

By value of boats as per last account .. \$174,000.00  
Less written off .. 9,000.00 165,000.00

By accounts receivable .. 711.54  
By Hongkong and Shanghai Bank .. 72,854.47  
By Hongkong Hotel debentures .. 30,000.00  
By Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., loan .. 60,000.00  
By cash in hand .. 102.00

\$284,139.51

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Repairs and alterations to boats .. \$ 2,393.88  
Insurance fund .. 57,057.90  
Balance appropriated at follows:—  
Directors' and Auditors' fees .. \$ 1,000.00  
Dividend of 15% .. 22,500.00  
Written off boats .. 9,000.00  
Carried to new account .. 218.94

\$37,818.94

By Balance from last account .. \$ 929.70  
Net earnings of boats .. 42,998.13  
Interest .. 57,057.90  
Scrip fees .. 60.00  
Unclaimed dividends forfeited .. 117.00

\$49,812.82

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance .. \$50,000.00  
By Balance from last account .. \$50,000.00

\$100,000.00

## PIRACIES IN HONGKONG WATERS.

## TWO MEN ARRESTED.

Several piracies have been reported lately occurring in the waters of the Colony. Two of these were reported in the issue of the 24th instant, one in which a fishing junk was held up at Chek-wan and another which occurred near Shiu-tau-kok. A third case of piracy was next reported as occurring at Fu-tau-chau. This increase of piracy in the waters of the Colony has caused the Water Police to be extremely vigilant, and the result of an excursion taken yesterday was the arrest of two fishermen, who are alleged to have had a hand in the business.

As the result of the arrest of these men, a large quantity of clothing and jewellery reported stolen has been recovered. In our first report of the piracies we surmised that one gang robbed all the boats. This apparently is true for the police are expecting to capture more men soon, connected with other affairs. The two men under arrest are charged with being connected with the piracy at Chek-wan.

Inspector Langley came before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn, at the Magistrate's Court, this morning, and applied and was granted a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the prisoners were not as yet identified, for the people they had robbed were out fishing. Their return was soon expected.

"DECORATION DAY."

AMERICANS HONOUR THEIR DEAD.

Among the people's national customs none, perhaps, does more credit to a nation at large as the general annual honouring of the dead who have fallen for their country, whether at sea or on land. In all Christian countries All Souls Day, the 2nd of November, is generally observed as a day for visiting the graves of one's own personal beloved dead, when the graves are decorated with loving hands with choicest blooms, but it has remained for our American cousins to set apart yet another day with this object, having for its purpose the decorating of the graves of their nation who have fallen while on service away from the home country. Thus to-day, May 30th, is Decoration Day, and the cemeteries at Happy Valley, of all denominations, have once again adorned their annual garments of choicest exotic blossoms in honour of those whose last rest is being taken beneath the sod on the slopes of that the most picturesque burial ground, as it is generally believed, in the whole world. From early morning until nearly noon there was one continuous run on the flower-sellers playing their trade at the foot of Wyndham Street, and an immense business was done, for by now scarcely a flower is to be had, while the busy wreath and cross-makers open hard put to it to fill the orders of their impatient customers, while continuous streams of American blue-jackets and marines kept rolling up to make their purchases and then went their way. "God's acre," there, in the time-honoured custom of flower-offering to do honour to their countrymen who had laid down their lives so far from their homes. To those who remember not the date and the day, the long lines of rickshaws winding their way up the hill, with each a flower-laden blue-jacket or marine, the impression might easily have, and probably did, get abroad that some very prominent American naval officer had died in our midst and was about to be laid in his last resting place, with all the honours the living can offer to the dead. But it was not so; it was no individual dead that was thus about to be honoured; it was a nation honouring a nation's dead.

It was a custom which excited the sympathy of all who have been by an open grave while their dear ones are being laid for ever out of sight therein. *Requester in pace.*

KOBE YOUNG LADIES ARREST.

A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.

PLUCKY CAPTURE BY THE MISSES BOTELHO.

Residents on the Hill will be glad to learn that, thanks to the courageous conduct of three foreign young ladies, a notorious burglar, whom the Police had been in search of for some time has been caught. Last Thursday night, the *Kobe Herald* of May 21 says, when it was somewhat dark and misty, three little ladies—the Misses Botelho—were returning home at about 10 o'clock, when they noticed, from a short distance, a Japanese entering the gate of their house.

The elder of the three, Miss Nina Botelho, entered the gate, followed by her sisters, and found the stranger in the yard. Questioned as to his purpose, the man was unable to give any satisfactory explanation, so the young ladies immediately made for the gate and pluckily stood against it, so that the man could not make his escape, while the younger girls went into the house to call for assistance. Four gentlemen who were in the house at the time practising music immediately went out and found the man trying to push Miss Botelho away from the gate. They caught hold of him, and, considering him a more than suspicious character, marched him off to a police box. On the way, the man struggled, but could not succeed in loosening the hold of the gentlemen. Finding, thus, that escape was hopeless, he changed his tactics and endeavoured to get rid of various incriminating articles which he had in his possession, throwing away no less than nine keys all of which were picked up by his captors and handed over to the police. He also cast away an instrument of some kind, believed to have been a chisel or a knife, but this could not be recovered. At the police box the gentlemen had the satisfaction of discovering that they had temporarily stopped the career of one of the most notorious burglars in this vicinity, a man upon whom the police have long had their eyes. He is believed to have been responsible for many recent robberies, including the burglary at the residence of Mr. Kuhn. Next morning the man was escorted by four police officers to Mr. R. Botelho's residence, where the police made some inquiries as to the circumstances of the capture. They then thanked the young ladies for their pluck in effecting the burglar's arrest.

THE PROJECTED KAWASAKI DOCKYARD AT SHANGHAI.

In explanation of the decision of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company to establish a branch dockyard at Shanghai, it is pointed out that a rapid development of Japanese shipping on the Chinese Coast and the Yantze is in progress. The Japanese Guard-ship Squadron has also to be taken into consideration, while there is a prospect that the Kawasaki Company, which has already successfully built a number of naval vessels for the Chinese authorities, will receive a good many such orders in the future. *Kobe Herald.*

THE STRANDING OF THE "ROOM."

PASSENGER'S NARRATIVE.

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I was a passenger by the N.D.I. steamer *Room*, which left Nagasaki at 9.15 a.m. on Wednesday. Shortly after ten o'clock we ran into fog which at times became so dense as to necessitate our stopping. Soundings were taken by the deep sea apparatus at the stern, and on two occasions when bottom was found at a practical depth we anchored. Early in the afternoon we went ahead again at full speed, and the weather cleared sufficiently to reveal our whereabouts. I do not remember that we slowed down again until about 10 p.m., when the fog once more became exceedingly dense. The Captain seemed to have taken the utmost precautions during the day, but knowing the dangerous nature of this coast I was somewhat surprised that we did not stop, seeing that it was night and very thick weather.

"I decided to stay on deck as late as I could keep awake. About 10.30 p.m. soundings were again taken at the stern, and before bottom was found almost the whole of the wire was run off the reel. I do not remember what the reading of the tube was, but the depth was evidently very great. We were going half speed at that time."

"Shortly before eleven I noticed a small smell of seaweed. As a slight head wind was blowing I concluded there must be land close about. The smell was very strong, and I momentarily expected to feel the shaking of the engines being reversed. I was the only passenger on deck at that time and I remember saying aloud to myself, 'Why don't they stop, we must be going dead into the land.'"

"Immediately after this thought occurred to me, the steamer's whistle blew, and was instantly echoed with such remarkable distinctness that I stood still, endeavouring to see through the fog the land which had echoed the sound. I was amazed that the engines were not reversed, for it was apparent to anyone that we were in the greatest danger. As I was standing at this time near the stern of the ship I could make no possible mistake about the engines not stopping, for I should immediately have felt the effect of any change in the ship's running. I must have waited perhaps twenty seconds with every faculty alert, when we struck with sufficient force as almost to throw me off my feet. The ship staggered and heeled, then seemed to stagger forward and backward, then came to a stop. The fog was so thick that I was unable to see the land which was so close about, as the injured bow was supported by the rocks and the rest of the ship uninjured. I should estimate that the rock we first struck is about 60 feet or so from the bow, and raising the fore part of the ship a couple of feet above her normal water line at that time."

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"There was no panic whatever. All the passengers seemed to be remarkably self-possessed, the women certainly behaved with the greatest calmness."

"The order was at once given to man the boats. They were all got out very rapidly, but unfortunately as the boat on the port side was being lowered, as much as one end carried away what could be got out of the crew who were in her were thrown into the water. One of them was drowned and his body was not recovered."

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"The *Tappi-maru* landed the passengers at Shimomura at 10.30 p.m. Some of them had brought handbags, but all the heavy luggage remained on board the *Room*."

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## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

## GROWING APPREHENSIONS.

## TIME-LIMIT OF CONCESSION.

## [From



## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## SOUTH CHINA'S DEBT TO AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Much has been recently said and written about the unjust manner in which the Chinese are treated in America, that one might suppose that the great mass of the Chinese who have visited America have received no good at the hands of Americans. It is true that some Chinese have been cruelly treated by a certain labouring class in the States, but it does not apply to all Chinese nor to all Americans. The ill received have principally come from the lower foreign element in the United States with whom the Chinese come into competition in regard to labour and for this the majority of Americans are not responsible, yet, more, the treatment accorded to some Chinese in the Western States has been universally condemned. Indeed, I am inclined to think that the Chinese have been treated with more leniency and consideration in the South than the negro, which is illustrated by the conversation I had on one occasion with the educated lady of the South. The question turned upon the respective merits of the Negroes and the Chinese and, in order to ascertain the exact opinion of the educated class, I asked "Would you permit a Chinese to enter your drawing-rooms?" "Yes," "Would you allow a negro the same privilege?" "No." "Why?"

"Because the Chinese are superior to the Negroes in every particular," was the emphatic reply. Let it often be distinctly understood that the better and educated classes in the East, North and South have not been against the Chinese as some would try to have us believe, but have really tried their denizens from the Orient the best that there is in Christian civilization, they have taught them English and Christianity, and a large number of Chinese have gained the advanced ideas of the West. It is rather from the emigrant European class that the Chinese have suffered most and who have been bitterly opposed to the Chinese. This opposition is not only confined to America but our Canadian friends share the feeling to some extent, for it is less than a year since one of them expressed himself there. "I think the best way to solve the Chinese problem is to drive them all out of Canada," but the same feeling exists towards any inferior race, the Afrikaner is hated by the Boer, the Indian by the white man, and the negro by the American of the South. Yet notwithstanding this spirit of intolerance, a few of the Americans of the Chinese have on the whole been better in America than they do in China, allowing the Chinese to be judged. The labouring Chinaman has been treated with much or greater courtesy in America than in China. He may have had a less number of friends, but if he desired he could enjoy a better class of friends. Any of the parlours of American homes have stood open to them, and earnest and consecrated teachers have taught them English gratuitously, and they may have been driven from the highway by a ship's officer, and thought America a strange country, but he learned a different lesson when his teacher invited him to his or her home and taught him what civilization was, and so effective has this lesson been taught that there are hundreds of Chinese who will strongly affirm that their teachers loved them and did more for them than their own relatives. Better homes, better food, better wages and even better treatment when it is considered how many Chinese suffer unjustly on account of ignorant officials and murderous robbers. It is a fact for the Chinese Government to ponder, that the Chinese have been accorded better treatment in America than in China and that a majority of the Chinese who have lived in America would prefer to live under the Stars and Stripes than under the mythological Dragon, where they are always in danger of losing their lives and their families, and their property. The occasional outbreaks of fanaticism against the Chinese play no important role in the matter. It may be a bitter pill for the Chinese statesman to swallow but it is a fact that the average Chinese who has once tasted a little of real American civilization and Western ideas prefers America to China, and America has given to China something more than mere blows, she has instructed many of her people and prepared them for the new China that is coming. China's debt to America in their respect can never be estimated, and the American Chinaman has received official recognition there would have been greater progress along industrial, commercial and mechanical lines than we see to-day. But the greatest debt lies undoubtedly in the enrichment of the whole region whence the American Chinese comes. Go through the districts where many of the men have been to America and you will find good substantial brick-buildings which are certainly superior to the old adobe houses of the poorer districts from whence no Chinese have gone to America. One can almost tell by the kind of houses erected whether any of the villagers have been abroad. It is true that this enrichment of Chinese purses have been also due to Canadian and Australian emigration, but America has borne the leading part, and for China now to say, after many years of large profits received by her people, that she will no longer trade with America because a certain class are excluded, is simply to be unkind of the good received from America. South China has literally been made over by money that has been brought from America. Let but the fact be stated that the great catastrophe which has so recently befallen California will effect Hongkong merchants and the whole of South China. The real agitation of the boycott of American goods has not come from the great mass of American Chinese but from a few unwise Chinese heads of the Pacific Coast and from some adventurous Chinese in China who care more for their own personal preference than China's good. A just recognition of the debt owed to America by South China will bring about better feeling. Large enterprises such as railroad building mission enterprises can only be accomplished with the aid of American Chinese capital on which so much depends. Let this fail and many of the projected schemes will also fail. A cordial hearty co-operation between the two countries is the only guarantee of continued prosperity to very one of the districts of South China.

## FAIR PLAY.

## "MUSIC HATH CHARMS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I read in your issue on Monday a letter from a correspondent who signed himself "Melancholia." Now, I have nothing to quarrel with in his *nom de plume*, but when he says, above that signature, that the sounds that nightly "melancholically" strike his expression—issue from his bowed musical instrument, and organ or harmonium as he says, then I must at once take issue with him. Several friends with myself have "nocturnally" listened to the weird and melancholy sounds issuing from the locality denoted, and we have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that no "melancholically musician" is there. No! it is a melancholy tabby, mourning on the tiles for his faithful Tom, and we are now preparing

to take steps accordingly. We have laid in baskets of eggs laid long ago, and when the widowed Tabby sets up her mournful dirge in the dim dark hours of the night, we propose, with a sudden fusillade, to dislodge the disconsolate grass-widow from her perch—no peace may reign again. We have had our fill of melancholia too, but they have got to stop some time.—Yours, etc., ANTI-TABBIES.

Hongkong, May 30th, 1906.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## A FIVE PER CENT DIVIDEND.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., general managers, write us as follows under to-day's date:—"This morning we received a telegram from the head office advising that, at the general meeting of shareholders of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., to be held in London on the 7th inst., the directors propose to recommend a dividend of 5% for the year ending 31st December, 1905."

"The Underwriting Account has been increased by £39,807.1.6, bringing the total up to £28,958.0.0. The Reserve Fund and Exchange Reserve Fund remain the same as in the last report, viz.: £1,700,000 and £3,999,107.7, respectively, while £2,452 will be carried forward to next year's account."

## FATAL ACCIDENT.

## RESULT OF A FALL.

Yesterday afternoon an accident occurred in Stanley Street which resulted in the death of a carpenter, who was at work on one of the buildings in that vicinity. Deceased was attending to the verandah of house No. 20 when suddenly he lost his balance and fell to the street below, a distance of about forty feet. The peculiarity of this fatality was that when the carpenter was falling his head struck a flower pot that was standing in the verandah of the first floor. The flower pot was dislodged and fell on the head of an old woman, who was passing at the time. She also was removed to hospital. Her recovery is doubtful.

## A NOVEL COMPETITION.

## WINE FOR FREE COUPONS.

The art of advertising as adopted in the present day rush for wealth would astonish our grandmothers, could they but know of it, and every day we hear of some new and novel way by which those who have the good things of this earth to sell, endeavour to magnetize the dollars out of the pockets of those who have them. But the days when butter-dishes, "Good-luck" mugs, and flannel petticoats were "given away with a pound of tea," have been consigned to the limbo of the long dead past, and now it is cases of the best champagnes and other good wines and spirits (no less!) are given away—not exactly "with a pound of tea," at any rate for very little more in the way of purchases, and now for a single dollar purchase one has a chance of winning a case of Perinet's Fils Champagne, valued at \$50 or cases of whiskey of various prices, besides many other "prizes." This novel competition, as will be seen from our advertisement columns, commences to-day, and Mr. Mowbray Jones, the energetic business manager of the enterprising firm of wine merchants, Greger and Co., of No. 19 Queen's Road Central, is the devisor of this attractive scheme. That the idea has "caught on," as our friends across the pond say, "was borne out" by the tremendous influx of customers into the establishment to-day, all intent upon winning, if possible, the case of "fizz," or at least something they don't have to pay for.

This competition lasts from to-day until the 25th inst., inclusive, and affords a rare chance to consumers of "one of the best" the market affords.

## PROPERTY SALE.

Under instructions from Mr. S. W. Tso, solicitor for the vendor, Mr. Gen. P. Lammer, auctioneer, put up for sale at his sales rooms, Duddell Street, by public auction, this afternoon the valuable leasehold property, situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely: all those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid, registered in the Land Office as sub-section No. 1 of section A of Marine Lot No. 16 and section B of Marine Lot No. 16 A, together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as No. 22 Bonham Strand. Term 98 years and 98 years respectively. Annual Crown rent \$8.78 and 78 respectively. This property was knocked down to Mr. Mok Chee Hing for \$7,000, after fairly keen competition.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the principal scores at 500 yards for the Governor's 1906 Cup for the month of May. There were 100 entries, the highest score being made by Mr. I. C. Peter, who will hold the Cup for the month:

J. C. Peter	64 6=70
J. M. Henderson	64 6=70
J. McInnes	58 12=70
J. T. Douglas	56 14=70
S. A. Joseph	48 12=70
G. W. Wakeman	64 5=69
J. H. Pidgeon	68 8=68
J. C. Birt	58 8=66
H. W. Bird	46 20=66
Sir Francis Pigott	61 4=65
Dr. G. M. Harston	47 18=65
G. K. Haxion	62 2=64
E. W. Terrey	49 14=63
C. H. W. Kew	47 16=63
Dr. W. A. B. Moore	48 14=62
A. Moir	51 10=61
Dr. W. W. Pearce	47 14=61
J. J. Stubbing	54 6=60
Dr. Evan Jones	54 8=60
W. Dobbs	56 3=59
P. L. Miller	51 18=59
J. McGubbin	47 12=59
D. J. McKenzie	54 4=58
W. H. T. Davis	53 4=57
C. Bond	50 5=57
C. E. H. Beavis	50 4=56
P. H. H. Jones	35 20=56
Hon. E. A. Hewell	39 10=55
A. S. Tuxford	46 6=55
A. Blowsy	43 4=55
For the Governor's Cup during the month, the following were the best scores:—	
Sir Francis Pigott	63 4=67
J. C. Peter	61 6=67
J. H. Pidgeon	60 8=67
J. Whittall	49 10=59
J. C. Birt	57 8=57
E. W. Terrey	40 14=57

The 500 yards pool on the 26th and 27th was won by Mr. J. C. Peter, with a score of 64 & 67.

## HOUSES COLLAPSE AT WEST POINT.

## MANY BURIED ALIVE.

APPROXIMATELY \$70,000 DAMAGES.

Not for the last three years, or to be precise, not since the catastrophe in Cochrane Street, has a collapse of buildings occurred in the Colony, like the one which happened at West Point this morning, in which houses Nos. 226, 228 and 230, Queen's Road West, at the corner of Eastern Street, fell in with such suddenness as to permit of hardly any chance of escapes by the large number of inmates in the houses at the time.

## STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

When the news got around this forenoon that a catastrophe attended by numerous fatalities had happened in the Western end of the city, a *Hongkong Telegraph* representative at once made for the scene of the disaster. On his arrival at the spot thousands of excited spectators had assembled around the buildings, and a strong force of Indian policemen, under charge of Inspector Collett, from No. 2 Police Station, were being kept busy keeping back the crowd. On making inquiries at the spot it was ascertained that the buildings were appertained off in the following manner:—House No. 226, ground floor, used as a wine shop by the Tai Lee firm; first floor, an opium den; and the second storey as a restaurant. House No. 228 was occupied by the Nam Loi ten-shop and No. 230 by the E Sang cake-shop. A *fohki* from the latter establishment, who ran out into the street a few seconds before the collapse of the buildings, on being questioned by our reporter, said that the shop in which he was employed had seven *fohkis*. Questioned as to whether any of his colleagues were in the shop at the time of the accident he replied that he thought not, for as soon as he ran out the others appeared to follow. Among the crowd he could make out all the *fohkis*, but one; for the last named he could not then account. Asked how he knew that the collapse was imminent, the man replied that he at first heard a rumbling sound overhead, which gradually increased, and knowing that something unusual was occurring he and his friends at once made for the street. On gaining the open, he realised that the premonitory noise that drove them out of the premises was the first indication of the collapse of the roof of No. 226. Before he had time to utter a word to his *confreres*, more rumbling sounds were heard and in the twinkling of an eye house No. 226 came down, being quickly followed by the others. "The noise of the crash," he said, "was like the crumbling of the brick walls and timber, was terrific," continued our informant, "and standing where I was I was nearly suffocated by dust."

"SAVE ME! SAVE ME!" On leaving the Chinaman, our reporter immediately made an inspection of house No. 226, going upstairs by the back steps. Here everything was seen to be a huge heap of ruins. Firemen and coolies were busily engaged in clearing away the debris which was packed high, while bamboo-men were erecting poles to shelve up the wall of No. 226, which contained the stairs leading to that part of the building coming down. Looking through a ground floor window from Eastern Street could be seen the huddled up body of a coolie who was still alive and his faint cries of "Save me, save me," could be distinctly heard. The firemen worked hard to extricate the man, but their work was hampered by the heavy flooring and wood-work overhead, which had to be carefully removed, and which took time before the imprisoned man could be reached. Rogers had to be brought into use, and attaching one end of it to large poles, and also to the woodwork of the shop, the gallant rescuers, by that means, pulled out into the street the rubbish near where the sound of the imprisoned man was heard.

## AT THE TEA-SHOP.

All the time other men were trying to gain admittance to the ruins of the next building, for it was stated that there were about forty-five Chinese employed in the shop at the time of the accident. The efforts of the rescuers proved fruitless; as owing to certain alterations in the course of completion to the buildings before the collapse, and impeded by the many tons of debris, it was impossible for one to get into the ground floor. Blocking the doorway was a huge Chinese glass case and around this, piles of mortar and the ceilings from the floors above heaped so as to form an effectual barricade. The firemen made many attempts to overcome the obstacle, firstly, by trying to remove the glass-case, and then by attempting to pull down the staircase of house No. 228. The former effort proved futile and the latter could not be put into effect, as it was feared that should this be done other portions of the building, and most probably the verandah of this house, might come down.

## ONE MAN EXTRICATED.

The services of the rescuing party were also required in the wine shop, as that part of the building was clear and it only required the removing of some of the piles to get at the man they sought. Along the side of the road were several ambulances and as many dead carts in readiness. When an ambulance was hailed by a fireman and that rushed up outside the premises, and the stretcher taken into the building, it was at once known that the unfortunate victim was happily discovered. A few minutes later the stretcher sallied forth, bearing a coolie covered in dirt, who was groaning audibly and laid him down near the side of the road. The accumulation of dust and dirt on his face and mouth was washed off by firemen Grant and Macdonald, and after the rescued coolie was made to swallow some tea he was rushed to the Government Civil Hospital.

## FELL FROM THE TOP FLOOR.

The man had a narrow escape. He was covered up for something like an hour by heavy wood-work, etc., but from his condition his chances of recovery are almost certain. On being placed on the ambulance it was seen that he had sustained a slight wound on the head and various bruises—of no serious character—on the legs. This coolie was on the top floor of the building (No. 226) when the collapse occurred, and was carried to the ground floor when the floor gave way. When he was brought out, his first words were: "Tell my friends I am saved." He gave his name and the names of his employers to the police and was then removed.

## A WOMAN'S CRY FOR HELP.

Immediately after this was done, the rescuing party returned to the ruins and soon the cry of a woman was heard, but the sound was so faint that her whereabouts could not be located. She might have been under the debris at the opposite end, from where the man was extricated, or she might have been sandwiched in boards and timber. Nevertheless, the fireman gallantly fought the obstructions, working hard to locate the woman.

## FIGHTING THE GAS FUMES.

In the collapse of the buildings the gas pipes in all of the houses were bent and twisted and the entire place was filled with an air of escaped gas. Knowing what would be the result to

those still buried, if the gas was allowed to escape, Inspector Collett, accompanied by two other constables, had a very rough time in trying to discover the meter, so as the shut off the supply. They first crawled into one corner hoping to find their objective only to be fluted in the search. But after many attempts had been made and many nooks and corners searched, they eventually found the meter and succeeded in shutting off the gas.

## IMPATIENT LOOKERS-ON.

Many of the lookers-on that assembled on the side-walk were sorrowful countenances. They did not know what the next "find" would bring, eagerly watching, and taking part in the work so gallantly performed at great risk. They could not say whether the ones they held dear and whom they knew were imprisoned in the death-trap would be brought out dead or alive, or perhaps, crippled for life; but nevertheless, they said nothing, and with a look of calm misery on their faces they co-operated with the rescuing party in the work, upon which life and death depended.

Later, 3 p.m.

## PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

When our representative visited the scene this afternoon, work of clearing away the debris was still going on with as much vigour as in the forenoon, while stout poles spanned the street, from the verandahs of the collapsed buildings to the houses on the opposite side, so as to shore up the walls of the partly demolished buildings and so enable the firemen to proceed with their work with a minimum of risk.

## MORE RESCUES.

During the last afternoon three other *fohkis* were recovered from the buildings. One was discovered pinned down by planks in the verandah of the tea house. This man, it is stated, was at work in the balcony when the collapse occurred. Fortunately, he is also slightly injured, and after being temporarily attended to was conveyed to hospital. His bruises are not of a serious character and he is expected to pull through.

## MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

After the mentioned had been duly attended to the shouts of two men from the rear of the building were heard, and immediately attention was directed in that direction. The fire escape was run up to the building and there, to the pleasant surprise of a fireman, were two *fohkis* standing together, quite unharmed, and with a look of terror on their countenances. They were immediately rescued, and as they were unharmed they were released, after their names had been taken by the police. These men were in the kitchen at the time of the collapse, and as the cook-house was left standing, they were imprisoned there, as there was no other means of escape, but they were nearly frightened out of their senses.

## ONE "LIFE" LOST.

Up to the time of going to press the rescuers have so far—and that is in house No. 226—been unable to discover any persons that have been killed, the only life lost being that of a cat!

## WARNED BY THE NOISE.

The police, who are at work at the scene, are of opinion that nothing more is to be found, for they are told by the owners of the houses that all their *fohkis* were out including those removed to hospital. One of the masters of the shop said that he employed thirty-five *fohkis* (in the ten-shops) and as soon as the great noise was heard all made for the street, and were thus saved.

## A "SEALED PACKET."

The debris in Nos. 228 and 230 had not been touched, and until late this afternoon the men were still engaged in clearing No. 226. The police expect to be kept at work there for the next forty-eight hours. The debris is accumulating in the two untouched buildings, and when they start to clear it away there may be many surprises in store under the dust heaps.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES UNAFFECTED.

These three houses are the property of a Chinese woman, who stated to our reporter that she purchased them three years ago. They are all covered under a policy against risk by fire, and as a collapse does not come under that clause, she can claim no compensation.

## THE RESCUING PARTY.

The rescuing party consisted of over 60 persons. Notably among those were: Inspector Collett and Firemen Gordon, Grant, Watt, Macdonald, Mackenzie, Hedze, Murphy, Parr, Glendinning, to all of whom praise is due. They were summoned at about eleven o'clock, and a quarter of an hour later were on the scene. In less than twenty minutes the first body was extricated, and these men worked as only firemen can work on such occasions, when it is a question of life and death and their best services are called for.

After the herculean efforts which the volunteers were called upon to exercise in the strenuous work of the rescue under a sweltering summer sun, it would be an unpardonable omission were the report to withhold a due meed of praise to the gallant band who worked, achieving, through their own voluntary, but none the less strenuous efforts, such signal results, which in their success should alone be a certain reward to the gallant workers.

## CANTON NOTES.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 29th May, 1906.  
We had two fires here lately, one last Friday night, close to the Canton Hospital, where only two houses were burned, and there is no insurance on them. On Saturday night, close to the I. M. Customs, amongst the poultry shops, about 10 houses were burned. Both fires happened throughout the day at such great personal risk, achieving, through their own voluntary, but none the less strenuous efforts, such signal results, which in their success should alone be a certain reward to the gallant workers.

## SILK.

The second crop is now in the market; quantity, about 2,500 bales, not quite half of last year's second crop. Price ranging \$650 to \$850, according to quality.

The water rose again in the river these last few days but nothing like so bad as the last rising; it diminished again to-day.

Viceroy Shum is busy reviewing the military officers' rifle drill, each 5 shots. Out of about 700 officers of all grades, only 5 did not miss a shot. About 80 per cent. of the out-bank, much fun is created amongst the people.

## AMOI NOTES.

[From a Correspondent.]

Amoy, 28th May.  
Lieut. Colonel Mackenzie, the popular Secretary of the Municipal Council of Kulangsu, is retiring from the 1st June, and his position will be filled by a Mr. Mitchell from Hongkong. Colonel Mackenzie's retirement is regretted by his many friends here, but all wish him a pleasant time at home.

## CONSULAR.

Dr. Stuart Lupton, U.S. Consul, has handed over charge to the Hon. Mr. Paddock who is

appointed here American Consul. Mr. Rea Hanna is appointed Vice-Consul, and Dr. Stuart Lupton, Consular Surgeon and Emigration Inspector.

## KING OF SPAIN'S WEDDING.

Preparations are being made for an elaborate fête to be given by Monsieur Faugue, acting Consul for Spain, on the 31st May, in honour of the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Rina of Battenberg.

## CUSTOMS.

Mr. R. D. Mansfield has been promoted and transferred to Canton. Mr. Mansfield's departure from our midst was greatly regretted and his numerous friends took good care to give him a number of farewell dinners. Mr. Mansfield should prove an acquisition to Canton, as he is a good all round sport and entertainer. Mr. H. G. Fletcher, of Changsha, succeeds Mr. Mansfield in this post.

## CUSTOMS' CLUB.

An event in the annals of Amoy occurred on Saturday, 26th May, when the Amoy Customs Club removed to Kulangsu. A splendid building had been procured next to Messrs. Watson & Co., and this place was nicely fitted up. The members of the Club availed themselves of the opportunity of this occasion to invite the whole community to a smoking concert. About 60 guests took advantage of the invitation, and on arrival were met by the Stewards who were indefatigable in seeing to the comforts of their guests. Every one was very much struck with the beautiful decorations, the work of Mr. J. Sullivan. When the guests were all seated, and had their glasses charged and cigars or cigarettes lit, the President of the Club, Mr. C. A. V. Bowra, got up to formally declare the Club open. Mr. Bowra, on behalf of the members extended a very hearty welcome to the guests and gave a short review of the history of the Club. The present institution was transferred from Amoy to Kulangsu to keep up with the times—the majority of the Customs men now residing in Kulangsu instead of in Amoy as in the past. The Chairman expressed the hope that this Club would in time prove itself a success, and that it would be the means of enabling the community to become better acquainted, and that their rooms would be used for many more happy meetings.

The President then declared the Club duly opened, and the toast "Prosperity to the Club" was heartily drunk. The Chairman's speech was loudly applauded, and the programme commenced. Owing to unforeseen circumstances "Professor No. Can" failed to turn up, so Messrs. Gildehaus, C. Komaroff, Carvahlo, and W. Komaroff came to the rescue with an opening instrumental quartet for violin, flute, guitar and piano. Loud applause greeted their efforts. Mr. C. Komaroff next rendered a comic song which was appreciated. "Papa Gole" failed to appear, so the Chairman next called on Mr. Adam who delighted the audience with a song in German. Mr. Renny was the next artist and gave a splendid rendering of "Queen of the Earth." To a loudly demanded encore he obliged with "Sing me to Sleep." Signor Gildehaus next gave us a brilliant solo on the violin. His playing was greatly admired and an encore was imperative. Mr. C. Komaroff was the next name on the card, and put the audience in a cheerful humour by his rendering of "It's far too early in the morning to be wakened up by an encore." He gave "Ston your tickling." The chairman now called for an interval of 10 minutes and the guests adjourned to the Club room, where a sumptuous cold collation was served. After the inner man had been satisfied and washed down, Part 2 of the programme was proceeded with, Messrs. Lachlan, Komaroff, Gildehaus, Barton, Rohde, Koehler and Sullivan rendered turns, and all were much appreciated. Shortly after midnight, the smoker was concluded, every one expressing himself as delighted with the evening. Mr. W. Kruse, on behalf of the visitors, in a very eloquent speech, thanked the members of the Club for their hospitality and called on the visitors to drink the health of the members of the Customs Club. This was done with musical honours, the President returning thanks to the members. It is hoped that this will be only one of many more pleasant evenings that the community will spend in the new Customs Club.

## THE "LOKSANG" INQUIRY.

## THE COURT'S FINDING.

On the 25th May the Naval Court of Inquiry assembled at Shanghai to investigate the cause leading to the stranding of the s.s. *Loksang*, delivered the following finding which has already appeared in our telegram columns in brief.

Finding and order of a Naval Court held at the British Consulate-General at Shanghai, on the 25th day of May, 1906, to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the British steamship *Loksang*, of the port of London, official number 99,028, near North Point, whilst on a voyage from Shanghai to Newchwang, and the cause of such stranding, and to inquire into the conduct of the master, certificated first and second mates, and crew of the said vessel.

The *Loksang* was a steam vessel of 979 tons registered tonnage, official number 99,028, built at Glasgow in 1891, and belonging to the port of London. It appears from the evidence given before this Court that she sailed from Shanghai on or about the 18th day of April, 1906, bound for Chefoo and Newchwang with a cargo of sundries and a crew of 38 hands all told, as well as passengers; that she arrived at Chefoo on the 20th day of April, 1906, and left again for Newchwang at 5.30 a.m. on the 22nd day of April, 1906. At 8.30 a.m. on the 23rd day of April, 1906, the fog lifted, and the second noon position was obtained from which she steered N. true. At 4.30 p.m. the course was altered to N. 34 E. true; the error of compass, then obtained, was 15° 15' W. At 5.35 p.m. a good position at a distance of 15½ miles from Iron Island was obtained, at which time the weather was fine, with cloudy sky and light N.W. winds. Weather continued clear till 9.10 p.m., when a light fog came on. At 9.15 p.m. the fog shut down thickly and at 8.25 p.m. orders were given to "stand-by" preparatory to anchoring. At 9.30 p.m. the sound of breakers being heard on the starboard side, the engines were put to "full speed astern" and the helm "hard-a-starboard" but the ship struck almost immediately. The following morning at daylight, the weather having cleared, the ship was found to be ashore between North Point and Reef Point, lying with the head North, about 120 yards from the shore.

The Court, having regard to the circumstances above stated, finds as follows:—

That the *Loksang* stranded off North Point at 9.31 p.m. on the night of the 22nd of April, 1906, owing to the land being obscured by fog, and owing to the abnormal state of the current. That the vessel appears to have been provided with proper charts, and that the compasses were in good order, and their errors understood. That the master, Laurence Hussey, appears to have navigated his vessel in a sensible and proper manner, but that in view of the fact that he had already encountered fog earlier in the day he appears to have been somewhat dilatory in preparing to use his head when again overtaken by fog at 9.10 p.m. That the position taken by the master off Iron Island at 5.35 p.m. during the second mate's watch should

have been verified by the said second mate. As the Court does not consider that the casualty was in any way due to negligence on the part of the master or certificated first or second mates, it does not consider it necessary to deal with their certificates.

The Court, in pursuance of the powers vested in it by section 483 of 57 and 58 Vict. Cap. 60, orders that the sum of £6,140, being the costs of the proceedings before the said Court, be paid by Laurence Hussey, master of the said British steamship *Loksang*, being one of the parties thereto, and he is hereby ordered to pay the said amount accordingly.

The expenses of this Court, fixed at £6,140, are approved.

Dated at Shanghai, this 25th day of May, 1906.  
S. Barton, British Vice-Consul, President of the Naval Court.  
Hugh F. Holm, Lieut. R.N.  
Wm. Chubb, Master of British s.s. *Satsuma*.  
Wm. McIntosh, Master of British s.s. *Hanyang*.

## A DOCKING FEAT.

## AT KOWLOON.

Practical experience shows that the manoeuvring qualities of U.S. battleships are not excelled by any other type of war vessel of large tonnage. Illustrative of this, says the *Army and Navy Journal*, the *Wisconsin* is a fine example, under the following circumstances of docking for cleaning and painting the underwater body at the Kowloon Admiralty Dock, Hongkong. Lying at anchor in the harbour of Hongkong, about three-fourths of a mile E.N.E. of the entrance to the drydock, on Feb. 25, with a flood tide of three knots running in 1.30 moon pass, the *Wisconsin* got underway heading E.N.E



LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE were five cases of plague added to the list to-day.

MR. J. C. J. da Silva, one of the Straits Queen's Scholars, who has done journalistic work in London during the last few years, is coming out to the Straits to join the editorial staff of the *Straits Echo*—*Penang Pioneer*.

THE Waiwau has been informed by the Chinese Minister at Berlin that the German Government has ordered some thirty odd naval officers and petty officers, with over seven hundred sailors, to proceed to Tsingtau, for purposes not yet known.

AT the request of H.E. Sir Mathew Nathan, Mr. Frederic Jones, the Queensland Commissioner, attended at Government House on Wednesday. During a lengthy interview many important matters concerning China and Australia were discussed.

THE number of cases of plague for the twenty-four hours ending noon on Wednesday, according to the return, showed 14 new cases, of which nine had proved fatal, all being Chinese, one Indian being among those who still survived. These cases brought the total for the year up to 664.

MANY will be interested to hear that Mr. A. J. Basto, Jun., son of the well-known citizen of Macao, has passed his examination in Roman Law, reading at Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Basto has been employed in the in-door staff of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs and has employed his furlough to remarkably good purpose.

THE case of the alleged deposit of 10,000 yen with the Chi Yuen Bank by Tang Cheung Hing and Tang Kwai Po, still drags its dreary length along in the Original Court, the greater part of Wednesday, and the whole of Thursday, being taken up with the testimony of experts in Chinese hand-writing.

WE are informed that the steamer *Lucia Vittoria* (late H. M. storeship *Hummer*) which went ashore on a Russian island, sixteen miles off Vladivostok, is a total loss. The vessel is reported to be full of water and her bottom badly damaged. Instructions have been sent to Vladivostok to have her put up for sale by public auction.

H.M. Sloop *Bellmont*, and torpedo-boat-destroyers *Vinco*, *Otter*, *Handy*, and *Hart* arrived at Hankow on the 23rd instant. On the same date H.M.S. *Kusha* and the Japanese cruisers *Chikuma* and *Takachiho* were at Hankow. H.M.S. *Alacrity* and *Snipe* and the Italian cruiser *Calabria* were at Kiu-kiang on the 24th idem.

IT is reported that the Japanese authorities in the Liaoting Peninsula have decided to remove about 200 Chinese houses in the old city of Port Arthur, according to the Building Regulations. The Chinese quarter referred to is reported to be a poor and filthy one, and its existence is considered to be detrimental to the decency and hygiene of the city.

IN a Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on Monday, it is reported that the Hon. H. E. Pollock has resigned the chairmanship of and his appointment on the Commission recently appointed to consider matters pertaining to the Public Health and Building Ordinance. His Excellency the Governor appoints the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt to be chairman.

THE local agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the Occidental and Oriental Co., and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have received information from the general agent at San Francisco, that the whole business section at San Francisco was destroyed by the recent fire following the earthquake of April 18th, but the wharves and ships of the Companies mentioned are intact. There will be no interruption of business either outward or inward. Not a package of freight which happened to have on hand in transit was burned.

How far China has yet to advance in the path of civilization is proved by the facts in connection with the cage execution now proceeding in the native city. The prisoner, who is undergoing this barbarous punishment, is a carpenter whose daughter was first sexually abused and then sold as his wife, the apprentice after mutilating him in a manner too revolting to be described in print, and the end of the whole affair is the lingering torture of the cage.—*N. C. D. News*.

A STARTLING disclosure of the plans of the Washington administration for the coming presidential elections has been made. President Roosevelt will back Mr. Taft for the Presidency. If Mr. Taft is elected Mr. Roosevelt will be Secretary of State. The building of the Panama canal and the management of the Philippines will be under him. They would be taken out of the office of the Secretary of War. Mr. Roosevelt's ambition is to build the canal and to push on the Philippines towards prosperity. Mr. Root will enter the Senate or go back into private life.

SEROT James Lee, of No. 2 Police Station, Wanchai, made a gambling raid on Sunday afternoon on No. 2 Loong On Street, and captured fifteen street and coal coolies, who were arranged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Monday. The first two men were charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the others with playing *pat* *tau* on the premises. The defendants denied the charges. His Worship fined the same at \$25 each, or six weeks' hard labour, while the remainder had each to pay a fine of \$2, the gambling paraphernalia to be forfeited.

LEUNG Sam, of No. 57, Hollywood Road, was summoned at the Magistrate's Court on Tuesday, for being in possession of a printing press, to print newspapers, books, etc. on 11th April, without having registered the same at the Registry office. Defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. G. Morrell, in the office of the Crown solicitor, prosecuted and said that defendant had been warned on two occasions. He did not know what the press was wanted for. After defendant had received the summons he registered the press. He would ask his Worship for a nominal fine. Mr. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$10.

THE manager of a tobacconist shop in Ice House Road appeared at the Police Court on Wednesday to prosecute his shop coolie for stealing a tin of cigarettes from the shop on Tuesday afternoon. Defendant said he did not know the tin contained cigarettes. Complainant said that on Tuesday he saw defendant go to the glass case and remove a tin of cigarettes. He could not take it out of the shop at the time, so he hid it behind some boxes. When he finally decided to remove the cigarettes, he approached complainant and asked if he could carry away some empty tins. He was told he could. Defendant gathered up a few empty tins and the believing he was not being watched, got the tin of cigarettes from behind the door. His had hidden it and made for the door. His Worship sentenced him to seven days' hard labour.

ANOTHER new legal firm spring into existence to-day, Mr. P. W. Golding having taken Mr. Francis C. Barlow into partnership, the business in future being carried on under the name and style of Golding and Barlow. Mr. Barlow was formerly with Mr. H. R. Holmes.

EIGHT cases of bubonic plague were notified to the Health Authorities in Hongkong on Tuesday. One of the patients, who is still alive, is an Indian belonging to the 12th Baluchis. Up to the present date there have been 640 cases of plague recorded in Hongkong since the beginning of the year.

FIVE shopkeepers were summoned at the Magistrate's Court this morning before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the instance of Inspector Withers, for unlawfully keeping scales on the premises which did not register the standard weight. Defendants pleaded guilty. The police said that the deficiency was as much as two per cent. His Worship fined them \$25 each.

WE are informed that Lord Chelmsford, Governor of Queensland, has appointed Mr. Frederic D. Barrett, of Messrs. Barrett & Co., Counsel for Mexico, a magistrate for Queensland, in the Commonwealth of Australia. The oaths of office were administered to-day by Mr. Commissioner Jones under special writ issued by the Chief Justice of Queensland, Sir Pope Cooper.

IN a case in the Summary Court this morning, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the solicitor for the defence applied for an adjournment as his client was unable to appear. The plaintiff, who appeared in person, was called up, and the application was explained to him, and he was asked if he had any objection to the adjournment. Plaintiff: Well, I'm afraid the defendant will abscond. His Honour: Oh, no, rubbish; defendant who engage solicitors does not abscond. Let the case go into next Friday's list.

A JAPANESE gentleman, clad in spotless white, was placed in a very uncomfortable position at noon to-day at the corner of Queen's Road East and Arsenal Street. He was in a ricksha, and the coolie, who was going at a pretty fast rate, turned the corner into Arsenal Street. The fare, who intended going along Queen's Road East, gave his order accordingly. The coolie suddenly swerved round, and the strong wind that was blowing from the Praya caught the vehicle and overturned it. The unfortunate Japanese had a most trying time crawling out of the vehicle in that position. What was against him was the fact that the apron was up at the time, and the rain was pouring in torrents.

AN accident, which fortunately resulted in no mishap, occurred on the Praya East on Monday. A gang of coolies was engaged in discharging a cargo of coal from a junk on shore, by means of a long plank stretched from the bow of the junk to the praya wall. A coal coolie, who had two full baskets slung over his shoulder, undertook to journey across the plank. He got half way, when a wave struck the boat, shook the plank, and precipitated the Chinaman into the sea. Being able to swim he struck out, got to the side of the junk and was hauled aboard. He sustained no injuries whatever and his ducking did not appear to effect him at all, but he was greatly grieved about losing his bamboo pole and baskets.

AN old beggar woman, through her ignorance, figured in the dock at the Magistrate's Court on Monday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in answer to a serious charge. According to her statement, she had just arrived from Canton. At Yumail, she met a man who handed her a bundle and told her to take it and leave it in the boat on the road. At the same time he gave her twenty cents. The woman complied with the request, but she had to soon deposited the bundle in a policeman's hand in charge. In the bundle was found the dead body of a female child. The remains were removed to the Kowloon mortuary, a post mortem examination was held, and the result showed that the child died from malaria fever. She refused to give any information to the police as to who the man who gave her the bundle. His Worship fined her \$25.

CHIAN Kwai, a boarding-house runner, and Cheung Loi, an earthcooler, were charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Magistrate's Court on Monday; the first defendant being alleged to have aided and abetted the earthcooler to go on board the s.s. *Roostang* with the intention of proceeding to Singapore, while the second defendant was charged with being on board the vessel without permission. The defendants pleaded guilty. The earth coolie said that he was brought down from Canton by the first defendant to go to Singapore. Sergeant Grant said that their stowing away was a serious affair as the captain of the ship was liable to a penalty on arrival at Singapore, if he had more passengers on board than the number indicated in his papers. The boarding-house keeper said the intended getting a ticket later for the ship. His Worship fined him \$20, and the other \$2.

MR. Thomas Cowen, whose death is announced at Tokyo on May 21, was well-known in many parts of the East as a capable but somewhat unfortunate journalist, whose undoubted literary abilities allied to a sounder judgment might have carried him farther to success. Independent in thought and in action to the extent of enthusiasm of the moment, but he was well liked by those who knew him best. For a time he edited the unlucky *Shanghai Daily Press*, which he made a very bright and readable sheet. During the war he acted as a correspondent with the Japanese forces for the *Daily Chronicle*, and his book, one of the earliest to appear, gave a very clear (if a somewhat superficial) account of the operations down to the battle of Liangyang. Mr. Cowen came of the Newcastles family long connected with journalism, and two of his brothers have been engaged in newspaper work in the East, one of them, Mr. John Cowen, being the editor of the *China Times* of Tientsin.—*N. C. D. News*.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Now that the rainy season is with us, has the inspector in charge of vehicles any idea as to the condition of some of the rickshas that are licensed to accept fares in the Colony? One is of opinion that the ricksha, with their gear, are carefully examined each month before the licence is renewed, but apparently this rule is not always observed, for the condition of some of the vehicles in town is disgraceful. On many rickshas—mostly on the black ones—the wheels are of two different sizes, with the result that the fare, not noticing it before, has to lean more to one side, for fear, should the smaller wheel enter a rut in the street, or the wily coolie attempt to cross over the tram lines, the vehicle should upset. Who would be to blame in case one of these bone-shakers should collapse or upset and the limbs of the fare be broken? Another thing which causes constant annoyance is the dirty condition of the aprons used by these vehicles. They are made from the most inferior quality of cloth, and the slightest drizzle soaks through the apron, placing the fare's white pants in a nasty state, for the paint on the inner part of the apron stains the clothing. It is about time that steps were taken to remedy this affair."

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$200,000 £12,735 \$130,000	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 21/9/16 } = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 1/2 %	\$800 (London £90
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	\$38
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$360
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 on account 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 85 sales
Union Insurance Co. of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 £40,000 \$311,131 \$1,153,844 \$569,479 \$800,000 \$15,527	127,271	Interim div. of \$30 for 1905	5 %	\$800 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	1508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$70	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	\$344,068	\$6 for 1904	7 %	\$85
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,220,928	1422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$305 sales & b.
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	£7 1/2	\$6,000 \$264,638 \$28,041 \$250,000	\$6,553	\$1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$20 1/2 sales & b.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	£50	£10	\$100,000 \$250,000 \$500,000 \$154,331 £120,000 £21,150 £3,999	124,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	8 %	\$24 1/2 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	£15	£10	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	13,073	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 41 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	23,156	{ Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 } { Final Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905 }	7 %	Tls. 63 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	107,815	{ Final Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905 } { 1/2 (Coupon No. 6) for 1905 }	4 1/2 %	Tls. 51 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	\$218	{ \$1.50 } for year ending 30.4.1906	5 1/2 %	\$30 ex div.
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	13,073	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 41 buyers
SUGAR.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	£100	£100	\$850,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	140,914	Final of \$15 making \$15 for 1905	15 %	\$165
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	none	\$32,588	\$3 for 1897	...	\$25
Peak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 100 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$800,000 £26,011 none	£13,355 G \$909,050	{ 1/2 (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months } ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 9.80 buyers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	150,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	G \$909,050	Final of 50 cents making G \$1 for 1905	7 %	G \$14
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$2 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Penwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£125	£25	\$70,000	\$8,915	\$1 for 1905	9 %	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	£10	£10	\$50,000 \$65,160 \$100,000	\$20,040	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$6 1/2 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$103
Wharf and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	\$49,500	\$362,231	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$161
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$60	\$60	\$88,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	6 %	\$17 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	57,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 115 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	37,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	Tls. 57,665	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 225 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 220 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	8 %	Tls. 100
Hotel House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	13 1/2 %	\$31 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	24,000	\$15	\$15	none	\$4,719	\$2.00 on \$12 for 1905	...	\$18 sales
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	none	none	7 1/2 on \$7 1/2 for 1905	...	\$15 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$648,975 \$24,071	1619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$130
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£100	£100	\$250,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	167,839	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 1/2 for 1905	6 %	\$119
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 24,000	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	14 %	Tls. 17
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	£100	£100	\$208,380 \$50,000	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100
Lumley Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	none	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$11 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	5,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$39
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 900,593 Tls. 30,760	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 %	Tls. 116 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	none	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$53
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	11 %	Tls. 72 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	£10	£10	\$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 %	\$15 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 103,000	Tls. 18,718	3 1/2 a/c 1898	...	Tls. 65 sellers
Canton-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	10 1/2 %	Tls. 75 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18.4 6	Tls. 35,985	Tls. 25 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 310 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 %	\$100
Wells Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$14,516	\$9,028	1 1/2 per share for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$7 1/2 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,007	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$32
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$7 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,210	65 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	\$2,864	80 cents for 1905	9 %	\$9
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$100,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	\$52,201	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2 %	\$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	\$20,893	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$29
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$185,000	\$2,568	\$1 for year ending 28.2.06	11 %	\$22 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,796	\$1.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.06	7 1/2 %	\$15 1/2 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	\$3,706	\$5 cents for 10 months ending 28.2.06	6 1/2 %	\$235
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	\$80,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 %	\$240 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	6 1/2 %	\$20
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year 1906	11 %	\$9
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,599 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	{ first interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06 } 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 230 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	{ Tls. 3 1/2 final & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus making } { Tls. 8 1/2 1905 }	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	11 %	Tls. 55 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 24,810 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 150 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 72 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	none	Tls. 85,594	{ Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1905/6 } First year	...	Tls. 365 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$4,089	None	...	Tls. 280 sales
Team Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	8 1/2 %	\$20
Heintin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	\$22,000	\$551	{ 80 cents } for year ended 31.5.1905	9 %	\$9
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$30,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	{ \$19.80 } for year ended 31.5.1905	11 %	\$180
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$4,500	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$13 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$676	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6	10 %	\$10 1/2 sales



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No 5167

晚一十月四閏年二十三緒光

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

六拜禮

號二月六英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000  
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000  
Silver Reserve.....\$10,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

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ACTING CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—H. E. R. HUNTER.  
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

H. E. R. HUNTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option, monies of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
H. E. R. HUNTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

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Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

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Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

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DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (£417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Jililap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja (Acheen), Telok-Semawe (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4 per cent. do.

Do. 3 do. 3 per cent. do.

L. ENGEL, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1906.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 21,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED....." 3,000,000

RESERVE FUND....." 10,000,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 1,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, HONOLULU.

NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI.

LYONS, NEWCHWANG.

SAN FRANCISCO, MUKDEN.

BOMBAY, PORT ARTHUR.

TIENTSIN, CHEFOO.

PEKING, DALNY.

Kobe, TIE-LING.

LONDON, OSAKA.

NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

PARRIS' BANK, LD.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 " "

T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1906.

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

RESERVE FUND.....£975,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

6 " 3 " "

3 " 2 " "

T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED.....GOLD \$10,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 " "

H. PINCKNEY, Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1905.

### HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Liquidators.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TO	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI	{ JAPAN.....	About 10th June	Freight and Passage.
and KOBÉ.....	{ E. B. S. Notley.....		
SHANGHAI	{ DELTA.....	About 14th June	Freight and Passage.
	{ C. L. Daniel.....		
LONDON, &c.	{ DONGOLA.....	16th June.	See Special Advertisement.
	{ G. Philipps.....		
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.....	{ PALAWAN.....	About 20th June	Freight and Passage.
	{ A. F. Street.....		

For Further Particulars, apply to

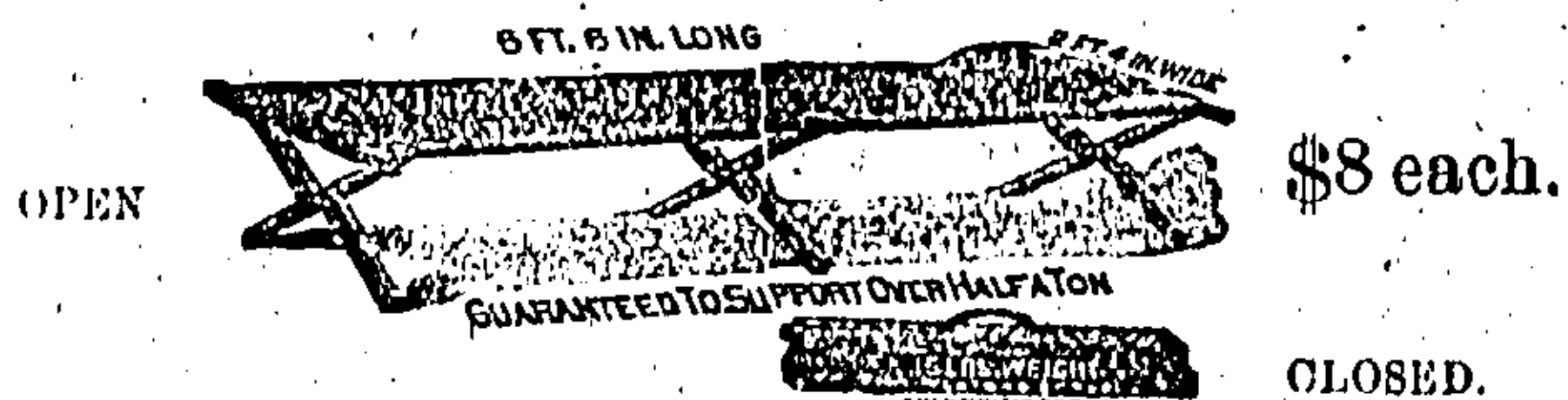
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### FOLDING CANVAS CAMP BEDSTEADS.



The Most Portable Camp Bedstead ever made.

#### THIN TROPICAL BLANKETS, \$3.00 each.

A NECESSITY AND A LUXURY FOR THE SUMMER.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

### AQUARIUS

SPARKLING MINERAL TABLET WATER; Qts. Pts., & Splits.

SILENT WATER; Qts.

STONE GINGER BEER.

GINGER ALE.

TONIC.

PURE TREMBLE-DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in the Manufacture of these Beverages and by these means ABSOLUTE PURITY IS GUARANTEED.



Telephone

No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS—

### CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906.

### "MINIMAX"

HAND

#### FIRE EXTINGUISHER

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.

ANTWERP, &c.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.

Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Tar, Benzine.

Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.

SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

Is Self-acting. Destroys all smoke. Can be used by anyone, even lady or child. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size.

"MINIMAX" Always ready for immediate use. Requires only one hand to hold. Weight only 28 lbs. when full. Maximum of simplicity and effect.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT THE PEAK.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, with DRYING, DRESSING and BATH-ROOMS; distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram; fitted with superior Bath; and with Hot and Cold Water; large Kitchen; Laundry and Servants' Quarters.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with DRYING, DRESSING and BATH-ROOMS; distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram; Kitchen and Servants' Quarters.

For particulars and terms, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1906.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

## Intimations.

### JAPAN

### COALS.

## THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chaofo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maiduru, Kure, Shimonoaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Saasbo, Milko, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasabara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yonokibara and other Coals.

451 S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

### D. NOMA, TATTOOER,

66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. till 10 P.M. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmonious, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906.

H. H











Intimations.



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

SCOTCH  
WHISKIES.  
GREAT REDUCTION  
IN  
PRICES.

From this date the prices of our popular  
brands of SCOTCH WHISKIES will be as  
under:—

- (Per Case of 12)*
- A. THORNES BLEND ..... \$11.00
  - B. GLENORCHY BLEND (A  
Fine Soda Whisky) ..... 11.40
  - C. ABERLOUR-GLENLIVET (A  
Fine Peaty Flavoured Whisky) ..... 12.50
  - D. H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest  
Old Malt Scotch Whiskies ... 14.00
  - E. BLEND.  
The popular Whisky in the  
Far East ..... 15.00
- The above prices are strictly *net*. The  
discount of five per cent, previously allowed  
on our Whiskies ceases from this date.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1906.

POST CARD  
COMPETITION.

To all purchasers at  
our Establishment of \$1  
and upwards between  
June 1st and June 25th  
will be given a Coupon  
entitling them to enter  
the following Competi-  
tion. The largest num-  
ber of English words  
that can be made from  
"MARIE BRIZARD."

- 1st Prize:  
1 Case Pts. Per-  
inet & Fils  
Champagne \$56.50
- 2nd Prize:  
1 Case Royal  
Old Highland  
Whisky - - 24.00
- 3rd Prize:  
1 Case Macn-  
tosh Whisky 10.00

AND  
10 CONSOLATION PRIZES.

In the event of ties to  
be drawn for. All replies  
to be sent on Post-cards  
only. Prizes will be dis-  
tributed the 30th June  
when all cards may be  
inspected at our office.

CASH LESS 10%.  
CREDIT LESS 5%.

GREGOR & CO.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1906.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in  
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.  
(Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to The Manager.)  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is  
accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an  
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.  
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the  
world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-  
five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

An appointment to the Executive Council  
of Government appearing in the present  
week's *Gazette*, is the subject of some com-  
ment in circles interested in the administra-  
tive affairs of the Colony. We allude, to a  
notification in which the Colonial Secretary,  
under yesterday's date, makes the announce-  
ment that "His Excellency the Governor  
has been pleased to appoint, provisionally  
and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the  
Hon. Mr. Edbert Ansgar Hewett to be an  
unofficial member of the Executive Council  
in succession to Charles Weddellburn Dick-  
son, Esquire, resigned." Immediately above  
that announcement appears one which is  
noted elsewhere in this issue notifying the  
fact of Mr. W. J. Gresson's appoint-  
ment to the Legislative Council in suc-  
cession to the senior partner of Messrs.  
Jardine, Matheson and Company, to whose  
office Mr. Gresson succeeds on the departure  
home of Mr. Dickson. Without suggesting  
any reflection on the merits possessed by the  
appointee of Government to the high office of  
a seat on the Executive Board of the Colony,  
the inquiry prompts itself, to the minds of  
those not behind the scenes, on what  
grounds the senior partner of the "Princely  
House" in the Colony has been passed  
over in the privilege which had hitherto been  
enjoyed by the representative of Messrs.  
Jardine, Matheson in the secret deliberations  
of the Council of Government in this Colony.  
If our memory serves us aright, according to  
instructions of Her Majesty the Queen, the  
Executive Council is to consist of the Gov-  
ernor, as president; the Senior Military Officer  
for the time being in command of His  
Majesty's regular troops; the persons for the  
time being lawfully discharging the functions  
of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and  
Treasurer; and of such persons as at the  
date of the receipt of the said instructions  
in the Colony are members of the Council,  
or as Her Majesty may from time to time  
appoint. We are again writing from  
memory, and have a recollection, that fol-  
lowing the memorable agitation of that most  
public spirited and indefatigable citizen,  
who adorned the Council with his presence  
(Mr. T. H. Whitehead), for municipal govern-  
ment in the Colony, the constitution of the  
Councils was amended so as to include two  
unofficial members on the Executive Board,  
besides other changes. The choice then  
made under the Governor's instructions wit-  
nessed the election of the Senior Un-official  
Member, the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, and the  
senior partner of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson  
and Company (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving), to mem-  
bership on the Governor's consultative board.  
To the advantage of the administration and  
the benefit of the Colony the inhabitants still  
enjoy the representation of Sir Paul  
Chater, whose long experience, mature judg-  
ment, and unflinching interest, in all that ap-  
pertains to the promotion of the best interests  
of the island are still retained after all these  
long years of honourable service. Until the  
announcement was publicly made in the  
*Gazette* of last evening, associated with Sir  
Paul was the representative of the firm to  
which reference has been made more than  
once in the course of these comments. To  
the public no explanation is tendered of the  
supercession—for that is what the appoint-  
ment under criticism amounts to—of the  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson to a seat on the  
Executive enjoyed through a succession of  
terms by his predecessors in office. It is  
just possible—though we should consider it  
highly improbable—that Mr. Gresson, with  
his multitudinous and extensive vested and  
relative interests in Hongkong, may have  
declined the offer of the honour of the  
appointment to the higher deliberative  
assembly. In such an event there can  
surely be nothing to cavil at in the action of  
the Government in ignoring, if not the vested  
rights, at any rate, the precedent of a pre-  
rogative coveted by most, and at one time  
enjoyed by the honourable member's pre-  
decessors. Indeed, during a previous ab-  
sence of Mr. Dickson from the Colony,  
who held the substantive appointment, Mr.  
Gresson as his *locum tenens*, with honour to  
himself and to the satisfaction of the com-  
munity, filled the vacancy as the second un-  
official member on the Executive Council

until Mr. Dickson's return. For what good  
seasons, if any, the honourable member's  
claims should on this occasion be ignored, it  
is not easy to the lay mind to discern. We  
cannot, however, suppress the conviction  
that, meritorious as might be the qualifi-  
cations of the appointee in the person  
of the representative of the Chamber  
of Commerce, the grounds which had  
prevailed in the past, and which urged the  
unofficial representations on the basis of  
the first appointments should still hold  
good, and the member of the important firm  
of British merchants in Hongkong, who  
were unquestionably the pioneers of trade  
in China and undoubtedly the early ex-  
ponents amongst the builders of our Empire in  
the Farther East, should be continued in  
the high and trusted office in all the most  
important deliberations in the administrative  
body that guide the destiny of this most  
important Colony.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English mail of the 5th ult. was delivered  
in London on the 1st inst.

MR. R. F. Brayn has been appointed assistant  
auditor, with effect from the 23rd ult.

TO-MORROW, June 3rd, is the 41st anniversary  
of the birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

AND yet another journalist is touring the  
world. This time it is Mr. A. Crawford, who  
is now paying a visit to India.

It is notified that memorial of re-entry by the  
Government, of New Kowloon Survey District,  
III, Lot No. 663, has been registered according  
to the law.

A CALCUTTA exchange gravely informs its  
readers that, a marriage having been arranged  
between two well-known residents, the cere-  
mony "took place early next week."

YESTERDAY, June 1st, was the date on which  
foreign consular officers were to be allowed to  
reside in Mukden, and foreigners to be per-  
mitted to travel in the interior of Manchuria.

TEN cases of plague, all Chinese, have been  
reported as occurring in the Colony during the  
twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day.  
Eight out of the number mentioned proved  
fatal.

THE Governor has been pleased to appoint,  
provisionally and subject to His Majesty's  
pleasure, Mr. W. J. Gresson to be an unofficial  
member of the Legislative Council in succession  
to Mr. C. W. Dickson, resigned.

NEWS filters slowly from the Tibet frontier in  
the winter. Towards the end of February a  
runner carrying the mail through the Gantok-  
Chumbi Valley road was caught by an  
avalanche. Only the mail bag was recovered.

MR. G. F. Abbot's book "Through India  
with the Prince" (Edwin Arnold: 12s 6d net)  
was published at home on April 6th. The  
*Tribune* says it is "one of the most delightful  
books of travel we have read for some time  
past."

THE Boers are initiating an anti-Chinese  
campaign. General Botha has publicly de-  
nounced Celestial labour as much inferior  
to Kaffir labour, and Mr. Smuts now declares that  
the three years' experiment with the Chinese is  
a ghastly failure.

ON Monday there will be put up, by Govern-  
ment, for sale by public auction several lots  
of Crown land in the New Territories. They  
comprise four lots at Nam Chung and one  
each at Tam Kon Po, Hang Hau, Mang Kuig  
Uk, and Sai Kung.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to  
approve of the appointment of the Honourable  
Mr. Edward Osborne to be an unofficial mem-  
ber of the Legislative Council of Hongkong,  
during the absence on leave of the Honourable  
Mr. Gershom Stewart.

ON Whit Monday, the return shooting match  
between the sergeants of the Royal Garrison  
Artillery and the Hongkong Police will be  
held at Stonecutters Island. A launch will  
leave the military pier at one p.m. sharp. The  
first match took place at Tai Hang range some  
time ago, and the police proved victorious.

YAU CHEUNG, a coolie, employed at the  
Central Police Station, was charged before Mr.  
F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morn-  
ing, with stealing a helmet, the property of  
Inspector Ritchie. Defendant said he did not  
intend to steal; he only put it on by mistake.  
Complainant said he missed the hat after he  
was discharged from hospital. On making a  
search, the helmet was found under defendant's  
bed. His Worship sentenced him to fourteen  
days' hard labour.

HERE'S "news of home from aboard" with a  
vengeance. An Indian exchange says: In  
Hongkong, the servant question is a terrible  
one. The Chinese servant is described as  
both a thief and revengeful, so much so, that a  
few months ago discussion was opened in the  
Hongkong Press as to whether it were possible  
to get rid of the "male" element in Chinese  
house-keeping (a survival of the old days of  
military rule) and substitute Chinese girls.

P.C. 3 prosecuted a sampanman, before Mr. R.  
A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning,  
for throwing two bags of coal into the harbour,  
yesterday afternoon, so as to avoid arrest and  
charged with being in unlawful possession.  
Defendant denied the charge. Complainant  
said that defendant's sampan left a ship that  
was coaling in the harbour, and seeing that the  
pinna was after him, he made an attempt to  
reach a junk, and falling, he threw the bags  
overboard. His Worship imposed a fine of  
\$50 on defendant with the option of three  
months' hard labour.

WEST RIVER OUTRAGE.

BRITISH VESSEL FIRED ON.

WITHIN SIGHT OF BRITISH GUNBOAT.

Another of those dastardly outrages for which  
the West River has of late become notorious  
occurred in Samshui harbour yesterday morn-  
ing, when the British steamer *Samui* was fired  
on by Chinese from the shore and within sight  
of H.M.S. *Robin*. That the natives in the West  
River districts have gone a bit farther in firing at  
a British trading vessel within hailing distance  
of a British man-of-war, is something which  
amounts to more than boldness.

As related to us by a gentleman who  
happened to be on board the *Samui* at the  
time of this extraordinary occurrence, it  
appears that at 11.20 o'clock yesterday  
forenoon the British steamer *Samui*, 195 tons,  
Captain Black, which plies between this port  
and Wuchow, touching at different West River  
ports on the voyage, picked up her anchor and  
was steaming out of Samshui harbour when  
suddenly she was fired on by some scoundrels  
from the shore. One of the shots entered  
the first-class Chinese saloon, while another  
bullet struck the skylight, smashing the glass  
to atoms, a fragment of which wounded one  
of the ship's comrades, who was sitting  
in the saloon at the time. Had the Chinaman  
been a little more to the right, the bullet would  
have entered his head. However, the *Samui*  
was stopped and H.M.S. *Robin*, which was about  
leaving the port at the time, hailed by the cap-  
tain of the steamer. The *Robin* came up to the  
*Samui* and after making fast to the latter vessel,  
both ships returned to Samshui harbour. The  
Samshui harbour-master was signalled for and  
when he arrived, Captain Black and himself  
boarded the *Robin* and the mail was reported  
to Lieut. Comdr. Vaughan. After some little  
time these three gentlemen returned on board  
the *Samui* to inspect the damage done. A search  
for the bullets was made and Mr. G. A. Hill,  
the chief officer of the steamer, discovered one  
of the bullets lying in one of the bunks,  
and handed it to the Commander of the  
*Robin*. That gentleman immediately sent  
for the gunner of his ship and when the  
bullet was examined, it was found to be of the .4  
pattern. After a full report had been made the  
*Samui* again heaved her anchor and left the  
harbour after a delay of over an hour and a  
half.

At the present moment no theory can be  
advanced as to why—if pirates they were—the  
perpetrators of the deed should have chosen  
daylight, and what was more, in the pre-  
sence of a gunboat, to attempt to hold up a  
British ship. However, the Commander of the  
*Robin* and the Samshui harbour-master  
have the matter in hand, and for the benefit  
of British trade, it is to be hoped that they  
will bring their combined energies to bear on  
this matter, which is of vital importance to  
shipping trading in the waters of the delta.

THE members of the St. Patrick's Club are  
giving a concert to their friends this evening,  
at 8.30 p.m.

DURING the hearing of a case in the Supreme  
Court this afternoon the proceedings had to be  
suspended for a while, on several occasions,  
whilst processions of cars loaded with iron  
plates and bars rolled by, rendering all sound  
inaudible in the Court room.

THOSE who were present in Mr. F. A. Haz-  
eland's court yesterday afternoon were startled  
for a while. The overhead electric fan, which  
was in motion at the time, broke, and a piece  
of the fan was flung out into the compound.  
Usher Fox promptly switched off the current.

WONG Tak, an individual who arrived in the  
Colony early this morning from Canton, was  
removed to the Central Police Station as soon  
as he set foot ashore for being found in  
possession of a bundle of clothing, the prop-  
erty of a clerk. Placed before Mr.  
F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy to-day,  
Wong admitted stealing the bundle from a  
passenger on board the steamer *Kuomgchow*.  
His Worship sentenced him to three weeks'  
hard labour and six hours' stocks.

FROM time to time one comes across some  
very quaint specimens of "English as she  
is wrote," and the following from an Indian  
exchange is worth a place among the collec-  
tion. The expression "respectfully complain  
under prosecution" is rich, while "the privilege  
we have been enjoying since over ancestral  
time" is delicious. The following application  
was made in the Court of the Chief Presidency  
Magistrate last Thursday:—"The humble peti-  
tion of Pandit Rama Charan Pandit, landholder,  
residing at No. 26, Park Lane, Calcutta. Sire  
of Peace, Law, Health, Wealth and Property.  
The owner and residents, old, young, and  
children, numbering about one hundred, respec-  
tfully complain under prosecution, obstruc-  
tion, and serious mischief caused by one Uma  
Charan Pann, broker, of No. 45, McLeod  
Street, Calcutta. (1) The said Uma Charan  
obstructs a public path, constructs an iron cor-  
rugated shade on the mouth of the exit, digs  
up the whole path, and on the 25th cuts off the  
drinking water of the above number, in this  
fiery burning weather what could be our misery.  
Sire, it may please be imagined, a concession  
which we have been enjoying from our ancestral  
time, i.e., from one hundred years last relief  
"and protection solicited from the *Zoolom*  
*Zoolom*."

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg,  
First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—  
On the 2nd at 12.5 p. The barometer has  
fallen over China, and risen slightly over the  
Philippines and S. Formosa.

The highest pressure is probably over Japan.  
Gradients are slight, and light to moderate  
variable winds are indicated in the Formosa  
Channel and over the N. part of the China Sea.  
Forecast—Light variable winds; fine.

CLAIM FOR RENT

AND "SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE."

In Original Jurisdiction to-day, His Honour  
Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, presiding,  
Ho Tung, of "Idlewild," Seymour Road, sued  
Chung Shun Koo, of No. 12, Queen's Road  
Central, for (1) specific performance of an  
agreement of lease, and (2) the recovery of the  
sum of \$6,900 being the amount of arrears due  
by the defendant to the plaintiff, for rent.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. D.  
V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and  
Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon.  
Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. M.  
J. D. Stephens, represented the defendants.

Mr. Ho Tung said he was the plaintiff in  
this case. He lived at "Idlewild," Seymour  
Road. He completed the negotiations for the  
purchase of the property in 1904, and bought it  
in November of that year from Messrs. Babing-  
ton and Mody. The purchase money was  
\$275,000, subject to a mortgage of \$150,000 to  
Mr. Smith, and a second mortgage of \$82,000  
to the vendors, and the balance in cash. Mr.  
Bisney approached him on behalf of the  
defendant with regard to a lease. Wit-  
ness asked him \$2,500 a month rent, plus  
taxes, for a term of three or five years, the  
rent to commence from the signing of the  
contract, and also he asked for \$10,000 for  
security for the performance of the lease. A  
counter-offer was made of \$2,300 monthly rent  
plus taxes, for a term of ten years, the rent to  
commence in July, 1905, the lessee to spend  
\$100,000 on alterations and repairs to the  
building. Mr. Bisney also offered \$5,500  
as security instead of \$10,000. With slight  
modification the terms were embodied in the  
agreement. The modification was that the  
lessee should spend \$5,000 instead of \$10,000.  
The agreement also provided that the tenants  
should be allowed to remain in occupation  
until the lessee required the quarters, the *Daily*  
*Press* to remain undisturbed until their new  
premises were ready. Messrs. Babington and  
Mody sold the premises to witness. The lease  
of the premises to the *Daily Press* was not  
shown to witness. It had been mislaid,  
and to the best of his belief it had not  
been found. Witness did not know when the  
*Daily Press's* new premises were to be ready  
when he bought the premises. The agreement  
was drawn up in duplicate, each party retain-  
ing a copy after due execution. When Mr.  
Bisney first brought the agreement to witness  
the *postscript* was not there, and as it was one  
of the previously arranged conditions Mr.  
Bisney took it back, and put in the *postscript*,  
and afterwards the parties signed the two  
copies. It was brought back the same day.  
Apart from the *Daily Press*, another firm  
remained in occupation in terms of the agree-  
ment. They remained until February, 1905,  
when defendant requested them to vacate and  
they did so. Defendant got the keys just after  
the signing of the agreement, and went into  
possession. That was about the end of  
December or beginning of January. Im-  
mediately after signing the agreement wit-  
ness gave Messrs. Deacon, Looker and  
Deacon instructions to prepare the lease.  
That was the very next day. Messrs. Deacon,  
Looker and Deacon were then acting for  
both parties. After the date of the agree-  
ment witness received as rent \$2,518.52 to end  
of June, and for the month of July from the  
*Daily Press* \$150, witness paying the taxes.  
During the preparation of the lease by Messrs.  
Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defendant offered  
witness a second mortgage on some other prop-  
erty instead of the cash security. And further  
that the first and second mortgages should not  
be joined as parties to the lease, witness giving  
an indemnity for that raising of the joinder.  
The lease was prepared accordingly. [The  
agreements and leases were here produced.]  
Witness was subsequently approached by Mr.  
Bisney, on behalf of defendant, asking for  
a remission of rent for a few months, as some  
of the ground that he would lose money, as some  
of the members of the syndicate backed out of  
the business. Witness asked for what purpose  
the premises were to be used, and was told for  
a boarding-house or hotel.

Mr. Pollock submitted that this was going  
quite off the track and was irrelevant.

The Chief Justice said he assumed Mr. Sharp  
understood his position.

Mr. Sharp:—I assume I do.  
Witness, continuing, said he did not agree to  
make any remission of rent. After he had so  
declined to give such concession, he received a  
letter from Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Dea-  
con, dated 15th March. The document pro-  
duced was a press-copy of that letter. That  
dated was a press-copy of that letter. That  
dated was a press-copy of that letter. Witness  
letter asked for the same concession. Witness  
replied to that letter. The letter produced  
was his reply, in which he said he  
could not see his way to grant the con-  
cession asked for. There was no further  
correspondence upon that subject between  
them. On the 10th April witness wrote  
to defendant enclosing a letter from the *Daily*  
*Press* in which the latter complained of the  
workmen letting water into their office, and say-  
ing he would hold defendant responsible if any  
damage were done. Further correspondence  
followed upon the same subject, witness for-  
warding on all letters from the *Daily Press*. On  
the 13th April, witness received a letter from  
Deacon, Looker and Deacon, in which they  
said they were instructed that witness had pro-  
mised defendant, through Mr. Bisney, time  
to do the necessary work of repairs and altera-  
tions. Witness wrote back to say he never  
made any such promise, through Mr. Bisney,  
or any one else. Witness saw defendant per-  
sonally regarding the concessions he was ask-  
ing. That was on the 24th May, 1905, at  
witness's house, where defendant called, and  
asked for the remission of rent, saying that some  
members of his party had cried off their agree-  
ment, and moreover, he was having trouble  
with his contractor. [Two letters were here  
produced dated 12th and 22nd May, written by  
defendant to witness, they were duplicates but  
dated, as to the second, ten days later.] Wit-  
ness only received the one dated 22nd.

Mr. Pollock: You said you received them  
both.

Witness: The contents being identical I  
thought I had received the letters until I saw  
the dates. I never received the one dated 12th  
May.

Mr. Sharp: Well, now, here's a third letter  
—what is this, Mr. Ho Tung?

Witness: This is a letter dated in English,  
22nd May, but I never received it, and never  
saw it before.

Mr. Pollock: There is nothing in English  
on this letter.

Mr. Sharp: Mr. Ho Tung, your truthfulness  
is again challenged; will you look again for  
the English date?

Witness: It is in Chinese characters "May  
22," immediately under the Chinese date. I did  
not say it was written in English; I only said  
the equivalent of the English date was there.

Witness, continuing, said all the letters, ad-  
mitted and denied as to receipt, all bore upon  
the subject of the remission of rent. It was  
after the receipt of the letter of 22nd May that  
he had the interview mentioned. He had no  
interview with defendant either before or after  
that one; it was his sole interview. Witness  
said he would let defendant know his decision  
in a day or two and subsequently wrote, to in-  
form defendant that he could not see his way  
to give any indulgence with regard to the lease  
for the premises, No. 14, Des Vaux Road. At  
that interview defendant spoke about his finan-  
cial position, and said if witness did not give  
him some concession he would have to go into  
bankruptcy or leave the Colony. The altera-  
tions had to be carried out under the agree-  
ment, under the supervision of an architect,  
and Messrs. Palmer and Turner were selected  
to carry out the supervision. While the altera-  
tions were going on witness received a letter  
from Messrs. Palmer and Turner saying that  
they were surprised to learn from the defend-  
ant that their contract for supervision was only  
a dummy one.

Mr. Pollock: I object to that letter; it is irre-  
levant, and you can prove nothing by corres-  
pondence.

His Honour: I don't think it is relevant, and  
is not of any importance.

Mr. Sharp: It is relevant as showing that  
the defendant was changing his attitude, and  
so it is of minor importance.

Mr. Pollock: You cannot prove the attitude  
of the defendant by producing correspondence.

His Honour: Yes, I don't think it is relevant;  
it had better not go in.

Mr. Sharp: I accept your decision, my Lord.

Witness, continuing, said that at the inter-  
view mentioned defendant did not ask the con-  
cessions as regards the rent as a right, but as  
a special favour. On receipt of witness's deci-  
sion defendant addressed a very strong appeal  
to the generosity of witness, as he said he was  
losing money all the time, and was in great  
trouble, but he could not grant any concession.  
Witness did not know what the lawyers  
did as regards securing the signature of the  
mortgagees to the lease, but as they could not  
be obtained the matter of the indemnity was  
arranged.

Mr. Sharp: One of the mortgagees, Mr.  
Smith, was in London, but I am in a position  
to state that the signatures of the mortgagees  
can now be obtained.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said  
he lived at the Peak sometimes as well as at  
"Idlewild." He had a great many business  
interests in the Colony. Witness was not pre-  
sent at any of the business interviews between  
the lawyers and the defendant. The letter of  
14th December, 1904, from the defendant to  
Bisney, was shown to witness after the signing  
of the agreement. He never saw it before.  
He was perfectly certain upon that point; he  
was not shown that letter until afterwards.  
He did not know why Bisney showed him that  
letter after the agreement was signed, nor did  
he know of any reason why he should have  
shown him the letter then, as it was defend-  
ant's authority to Bisney to negotiate the mat-  
ter. A few days before the final offer was  
made Bisney told witness what offer the de-  
fendant would make. The question of the  
repairs on the premises was mentioned a  
few days before the 10th of December—it was  
after the 14th December. Before the agree-  
ment was brought to witness for signature he  
had spoken to Bisney about the subject which  
was afterwards put in the *postscript*. The  
defendant got the key of the premises at the  
end of December or beginning of January. He  
got it from witness's watchman.

Mr. Pollock: I put it to you that he did not  
get the key until March.

Witness: To the best of my belief he got it  
in December or January.

Mr. Pollock: Did you see it given?

Witness: No, I was not present, but I un-  
derstood that my watchman gave it him then.

Mr. Pollock: Then you don't know.

Witness, continuing, said he agreed to take  
the second mortgage in lieu of cash, and to  
give the indemnity in March.

Mr. Pollock: Then everything was bright  
and happy and cheerful and straight and there  
was to be no further trouble over the affair,  
about March—is that so?

Witness: Yes, that is so, in March.

Mr. Pollock here produced a letter dated  
April in which Mr. Deacon wrote to Mr. Ba-  
bington stating that matters were still in dis-  
pute between Mr. Ho Tung and defendant,  
and asked if there was any trouble.

Witness: Defendant went back on his word  
so often it was impossible to know what he  
was up to.

Mr. Pollock: But you say that the matter  
was all settled in March; how do you make  
that out?

Witness: Practically settled.

Mr. Pollock: What do you mean by "prac-  
tically"?

His Honour: He means, I take it, that all  
the arrangements had been settled in March,  
but of course those arrangements had to be  
carried out, and that would take them into  
April.

Witness, continuing, said Bisney told him  
about the projected use of the premises



as a hotel or boarding-house. Defendant never said that Binney had said the *Daily Press* were to go out of the premises in February, 1905, and that he, defendant, had been badly treated. At the one interview defendant only said that Binney had said that he did not explain how, or in what the bullying consisted.

Mr. Pollock: Here is a letter from Chang Shun Koo to you, complaining that Binney had made him certain promises which had not been fulfilled. Did Chang Shun Koo refer to those promises to you?

Witness: He mentioned about being bullied, but did not refer to Binney's promises. As regards the *Daily Press* he said he thought the repairs could be carried out without interfering with them, but he found they couldn't.

Mr. Pollock: Did not Chang Shun Koo complain of something more serious than being bullied? Did he not say he had been deceived?

Witness: No, he simply said bullied, and I told him he was a business man and should be able to look after himself.

Re-examined by Mr. Sharp, witness said, putting aside the question of whether the defendant did or did not get the keys in January, he knew he could have had them at any time—the place was always practically open. Defendant did not make any special charges against Mr. Binney, but mentioned the bullying in a casual way.

Mr. Binney, sworn, said he lived at the Hongkong Hotel. He was an estate broker, carrying on business in this Colony. He knew the premises the subject of this suit; he acted as broker for Mr. Ho Tung in the purchase from Messrs. Babington and Mody.

Witness reiterated the terms of the purchase, and said prior to his negotiating on behalf of Ho Tung, Chang Shun Koo was negotiating for the purchase, but Ho Tung's negotiations went through.

Witness then spoke as to defendant's approaching him to secure a lease of the next house, saying it was to be used as a hotel or boarding-house. He arranged that lease with the Land Investment Co. Subsequently defendant approached him to arrange a further lease—of the house in dispute. That was about a week after the other lease had been settled. Witness then approached Mr. Ho Tung, and the latter made terms. Witness had no written record of those terms, but he remembered them. Witness here cited the terms as above.

The Court adjourned for fifteen minutes.

After the adjournment, Mr. Binney continued his evidence in corroboration of the evidence of the last witness, and said that, when he was negotiating for the lease, defendant said it had not been for him (defendant) would have secured the purchase of the property on the same terms. Defendant said he would like the *Daily Press* to stay there permanently, as they were paying good rent, and the premises would not need so much alteration. That was said during the negotiations for the lease. The *postscript* referred to was a simple oversight on witness's part, and it was inserted without demur on the part of Chang Shun Koo. The agreement produced was written at witness's office and signed at Chang Shun Koo's house. Defendant asked witness to try to negotiate for the *Daily Press* to remain on, and witness saw Mr. Ho Tung of that office, who said that another agreement had been entered into by which they were absolutely bound. It was not correct, as had been said, that witness informed defendant that the *Daily Press* would vacate in February, 1905. There was no foundation for that statement, nor for the statements made by Chang Shun Koo that witness promised him six months' vacant possession. There was no promise whatever as to what date the *Daily Press* would vacate. Witness did not then know the date himself. Their new premises were then occupied by Dodwell & Co., but witness did not know when that firm vacated the premises. In the negotiations for the sale and the subsequent lease witness acted for both sides. During the negotiations in Mr. Deacon's office Chang Shun Koo said he could not pay the \$7,500 cash security, and asked Ho Tung to accept a second mortgage on some other property in lieu thereof. Mr. Ho Tung accepted the suggestion. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining the signatures of the mortgagees to the lease it was agreed that Ho Tung should give the defendant an indemnity instead of the joinder. Mr. Victor Deacon made the suggestion of indemnity. The documents were drawn up in the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, and duly signed, and they were delivered to defendant in witness's presence.

Defendant had told witness that the premises were to be used as a hotel or boarding-house. At the end of February or beginning of March defendant told witness that the syndicate had fallen through, and consequently the hotel scheme had also fallen through. He then asked witness to see Ho Tung and ask for some concession in rent, as he was in difficulty, as he could not find any tenants; his scheme and the syndicate had fallen through; the contractor was asking higher rates, and there were Chinese failures. Defendant asked the concession as a favour, and not at all as a right. The second mortgage was completed in March—that was the mortgage in lieu of cash security. Since the matter of the lease defendant had engaged witness to negotiate other transactions for him—one was a mortgage for \$5,000, in March. The second mortgage for the security was also negotiated in March. In May he negotiated the sale of his Zealand Street property, under written instructions from Chang Shun Koo. That was sold for \$165,000. The first business he was asked to do for defendant was the lease of No. 16, Des Voeux Road. Witness had no recollection of a letter dated 30th March, said to have been sent by Chang Shun Koo to witness, complaining that the *Daily Press* was still in the premises and had not vacated, as promised, in February. Chang Shun Koo had, as a matter of fact, begun to make all manner of complaints. A similar letter of the 12th April was produced, but witness had no recollection of receiving that letter, either. He had already asked Ho Tung for concessions as a favour, and they were

refused, and then the complaints began. The letter produced, dated 15th May, was written by witness to Chang Shun Koo, in which witness said he would ask for the concession from Ho Tung. He did ask for the concession and it was refused. He wrote that letter in Chang Shun Koo's office. Defendant very often asked witness to try and find tenants for him for the premises.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said he showed the letter produced to Ho Tung some time after the agreement had been signed. He did it casually, and was looking through papers when this happened to come to hand and he picked it up and showed it to him.

Mr. Pollock: Did you never show that authority to Ho Tung before the agreement was signed?

Witness: No, certainly not; I never show my documents to anyone—not in any instance. Defendant mentioned, two or three days before the 20th December, that he was willing to spend \$10,000 or \$15,000 on alterations. He finally came down to \$5,000, and so those terms were not mentioned in the document.

Mr. Pollock: If it was finally agreed that Chang Shun Koo was to spend money on the premises, why was it not mentioned in the agreement?

Witness: I suppose because it was quite understood, or its omission was an oversight. The letter of agreement produced, in duplicate, was in witness's handwriting. He could not tell which one he wrote first. As regards the clause "The lessor will have the benefit of the rents," he believed that was written at the same time as the rest of the section.

Mr. Pollock: Was it not squeezed in afterwards?

Witness: I very often make omissions and then on reading over a document at the time insert the omitted clause.

Mr. Pollock: Didn't Ho Tung—

Witness: No, he didn't.

Mr. Pollock: Mr. Binney, I am afraid we shall have a difficulty in believing you if you answer questions before they are asked—Did not Ho Tung, as a matter of fact, suggest to you to make that addition?

Witness: No, I had no conversation with Ho Tung on the subject.

Mr. Pollock: Is not all this talk about a hotel or boarding-house all talk and nonsense?

Witness: No, it is not. Chang Shun Koo gave me the plans and asked me to help him in establishing the business, and I put myself in communication with several hotel-keepers with reference to the business; Mr. Farmer of Macao for one.

Mr. Pollock: Then you represented both parties—Did you get commission from both sides?—Yes.

It must be a paying business.—It is, or I would not be in it. The defendant was very anxious for the *Daily Press* to stop on the premises.

Mr. Pollock: Then I put it to you he did not want the premises for a hotel or boarding-house.—He said he did.

Mr. Pollock:—You have said you have no recollection of receiving certain letters. Have you a very bad memory?

Witness:—No, I don't think I have a bad memory.

Mr. Pollock:—Here is a receipt for a letter you don't recollect; is that your signature?—Yes, it is—I receive lots of letters from him.

Mr. Pollock: Here's another showing you received a letter on the 12th May.

Witness:—I received several from that writer on the 12th May. Seeing the signatures I must have received a letter on the dates in question, though I have no recollection of them.

Witness, continuing, said that on the occasion he wrote the letter in Chang Shun Koo's office he had considerable conversation with him.

Mr. Pollock: You wrote that letter in consideration of Chang's handing you back a letter you had previously written?

Witness: No, I didn't.

Mr. Pollock: I put it to you that you did, and that he handed you back your letter telling him that the *Daily Press* would vacate in February, and you tore it up.

Witness: No, he did not, and I did not tear up any letter.

The case is piecing.

#### WEST POINT BUILDING COLLAPSE.

NO FURTHER RESCUES.

Up to the time our representative left the scene of the collapse at West Point yesterday, the rescuing party were kept hard at work in clearing away the debris and searching for dead bodies; but up to eleven o'clock this morning there has been no report made that any more lives had been saved or any dead bodies recovered. All through the night the rescuing party were engaged in clearing house No. 226, and this morning the ground floor of that building was entirely cleared, but as we have already said, no more "finds" were made in this building.

THOROUGHFARE BLOCKED. Early this morning everyone connected with the collapse were on the bustle, and the street presented an animated appearance. The huge blocks of timber and other encumbrances remove from the ruins were heaped high near the side-channel, and as the coolies, who were employed to clear away the debris, were removing same by means of ropes, which they pulled into the road, the thoroughfare was of course blocked, and all traffic was diverted to Des Voeux Road.

CONTRACTOR'S COOLIES EMPLOYED.

One thing that struck us as conspicuous on our visit this morning was the absence of ambulances and dead carts, which yesterday lined up in the side-channel opposite the ruins. As the police think that there are no more people to be rescued, the force of firemen present on the scene was reduced to-day and the contract let to Sang Lee to remove the debris.

THE TEA AND CAKE SHOPS.

Just about daybreak this morning work at the wine shop was finished and attention was

turned to the two adjoining buildings. But it was not all easy going here, for, we were informed by a fireman, it will take at least a couple of days before the rubbish from the tea and cake shops can be cleared. At present the floors are in an awkward position over the ground floors, and so far they have failed to shift them. They are now employed in clearing away the rubbish below the huge flooring, and then, when the way is clear, they will break through the wood-work obstruction.

THE GRACEFUL ACT.

On making inquiries from different sources we learn that the cause of the collapse was due to the recent heavy rains, which soaked into the walls, causing the mortar to give.

A GENEROUS DONOR.

In connection with the collapse a graceful act has to be recorded, i.e., the kindness and thoughtfulness of Mr. F. Danenberg, of the Royal Aerial Water Manufacturing, who, on hearing of the collapse, and knowing the hard work that the firemen would have to do to clear the matter, immediately despatched several baskets of aerated waters to the scene for the firemen to quench their thirst. This action on the part of Mr. Danenberg is exceedingly creditable and, we were asked, through the medium of our columns, to tender Mr. Danenberg the rescuing party's greatest thanks for his thoughtfulness.

THE AFTERNOON'S WORK.

Work of clearing away the debris was still being carried on vigorously during the afternoon, but no discoveries were made beneath the rubbish heap. The rescuers have, however, not got far, and it is said they will be kept at it for the next two or three days.

RICKSHA ACCIDENT.

LADY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Through the carelessness of two ricksha coolies, a ricksha accident happened in Wyndham Street yesterday morning in which the occupant of the vehicle—a European lady—was pitched into the street, but fortunately did not sustain any injury. The ricksha which was being drawn by two private coolies was seen to be coming down Ashburton Road at a fast rate. The coolies did not have the presence of mind to check their speed before turning into Wyndham Street, but kept at the same rate.

The result was that they made an attempt to turn into Wyndham Street, but at the speed they were going and the sharp turn they took, the vehicle was overturned and, as already stated, the lady was thrown off her seat.

The accident occurred outside the District Sanitary Office, and a few gentlemen, who had witnessed the occurrence, assisted the lady back into her ricksha, and she drove away, fortunately none the worse for the narrow escape.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THIRD MEETING.

The programme of the third meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, 16th inst., weather permitting, is as follows:—

1.—4 P.M.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE. Handicap. "For all China ponies. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by 2nd prize: 125. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

2.—4.30 P.M.—LEMON CUTTING. Gallop past two posts (passing post on your right hand) on each of which a lemon (or potato) will be hung. At first post "Cut No. 1 on the right" (i.e., stand out level with shoulder); at the post "Cut No. 2 on the right" (i.e., back out level with shoulder). Points: 3 for a cut lemon; 14 for pace; 14 for style. First prize presented, 2nd prize: \$35. Entrance fee \$3.

3.—5 P.M.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile.—Value to be declared when cup is purchased. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at foot 6 lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lb. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lb. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$15 to second pony out of the Club funds.

At the conclusion of season a cup, value \$100, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

4.—5.30 P.M.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—Each lady will be provided with 3 polo balls. Ladies to stand on the mud course, gentlemen (diamonds) on the grass course. Ponies may be held by mares. On the word "go" ladies will throw polo balls to gentlemen and as soon as a competitor has secured three, he can mount and ride to a point indicated and deposit polo balls in a basket. First past the post with three balls in basket to win. Polo balls must be carried in the hands; pockets, &c., may not be used. First and second prizes presented by the Club. Entrance fee \$1.

5.—6 P.M.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE.—For Hongkong and China subscription griffins of any season. Weight for inches at per scale. Previous winners at this season's griffins barred. Winner of an official race to carry 7 lb. extra. "Off-day" winners at Hongkong or Shanghai to carry 3 lb. extra. Unplaced ponies in an official race allowed 5 lb. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

6.—6.30 P.M.—HURDLE RACE.—For China ponies. Distance about one mile and a quarter. Catch weights at foot 8 lb. Winner of hurdle race at first and second griffins to carry 5 lb. extra. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Entries close to the hon. secretary, Hongkong Gymkhana Club on Saturday, the 9th June, at the Pongkong Club at 7 p.m.

Entrance fees must accompany entry, otherwise entry will not be accepted.

Entries for events Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 6 must state name, colour, and height of pony, also racing colours.

Post entries will be accepted for events Nos. 2 and 4.

Forms of entry may be had on application to the hon. secretary or at the Hongkong Club.

#### TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE CUSTOMS CONTROL.

1898 AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE.

SIR ROBERT HART'S POWERS UNALTERED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 2nd June, 11.10 a.m.

The Chinese Government has considered the Note addressed by the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking, acting under instructions from his Government, relative to the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

China promises Great Britain that she will issue a declaration wherein she undertakes to state that the 1898 Agreement shall remain effective.

She further pledges that the administration of the affairs of the Maritime Customs shall remain unchanged at the same time as the power vested in the Inspector-General (Sir Robert Hart) shall remain unaltered.

[The 1893 Agreement referred to in the foregoing despatch is that whereby Chinese Bonds issued between 1893 and 1898 were accepted by British capitalists on the security of the Customs.—Ed., H. K. T.]

[Reuter's.]

The Traffic in Opium.

London, 31st May.

The House of Commons has adopted a motion by Mr. Theodore Taylor, condemning the opium traffic.

Mr. Morley said that if China seriously desired to restrict the consumption, the Indian and His Majesty's Governments, would agree to any plan for furthering that object even though at a cost and sacrifice.

The Marriage Festivities in Spain.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their suite, and the British Ambassador and staff, will not attend the bull fight on Saturday.

Later.

Marriage of the King of Spain and Princess Ena.

King Alfonso and Princess Ena were married at San Jeronimo.

A most brilliant assembly was present.

A bomb was thrown close to the royal carriage as they were returning to the palace from the church, but their Majesties escaped unhurt.

The bomb was concealed in a bouquet, and thrown from the upper storey of a house a quarter of a mile from the palace. It fell between the hindmost horses and the wheels of the royal carriage were severely damaged, the horses being killed.

Their Majesties, who were dragged out of the carriage by an equestrian, reached the palace in safety, weeping as they ascended the stairs, and surrounded by all the Royalties present.

Nine persons were killed, including a lieutenant, four soldiers, and two women.

The Marquis Sotomayor was wounded. Numerous arrests were made.

Obituary.

The death of Mr. Michael Davitt is announced.

MAY CUP.

Weather permitting, the first round for the above Cup will be played to-day, and instantly and the final on Monday, 4th, starting at 4.30 p.m. on both days. The following are the teams entered and the result of the draw:—

K. & S. H. versus Civilians.

Capt. Seddon W. J. Gresson

Capt. Smith G. C. Moxon

" Price M. Stewart

" Bennett D. A. Menocal

Royal West Kents versus Club Team.

Capt. Joslin C. H. Ross

Major Pedley Capt. Ward

Capt. Kitson Coleman

Lieut. H. D. Belgrave J. Noble

By kind permission of Capt. Savory, R.N., and Officers, the Band of H.M.S. *Diadem* will play during the afternoon on Monday. Members and their friends are invited to attend.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (China) 3rd inst., 8 a.m.

Indian (Kuttam) 4th inst.

German (Prins Waldemar) 4th inst.

German (Zieten) 5th inst., 11 a.m.

Canadian (Empress of India) 12th inst.

The s.s. *Borneo* left Sandakan via Bangkok on 30th ult., p.m., and may be expected here on 5th inst., a.m.

The N. Y. K. Bombay Line s.s. *Tosa Maru* left Singapore for this port on 1st inst., and is expected here on 6th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *China* will be due to arrive at this port from San Francisco via Japan and Manila, on Sunday, at 8 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prins Waldemar* left Manila yesterday, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on 4th inst., at daylight.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Tartar* arrived at Kobe at 5 p.m., on 31st ult., and left again at 3 a.m., Friday, for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m., on 2nd inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Zieten* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 8th ult., left Singapore on 1st inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on 5th inst., at 11 a.m.

#### THE "MARINDUQUE."

In response to inquiries made Saturday and Sunday, the *Cable News* of 29th ult. reports that the collector of customs has been informed that Serapio Policarpo, the owner of the steamer *Marinduque* which is adrift, in the Chi a sea, has made arrangements with Warner Byrnes and Company, and the commanding officer of the *Zafra*, to have his steamer picked up by the *Zafra* and towed to Hongkong on the trip which the Hongkong ship begins to-day. If the *Zafra* cannot get the steamer in tow, the *Yuening* will attempt it when she returns to Hongkong. In case either of the Hongkong boats fail to pick the steamer up, Policarpo will appeal to the Government and request that a naval vessel be sent to tow the ship into port. If it is found impossible to tow her, the naval authorities will be requested to destroy her.

#### COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 1st instant, Messrs. Phoenix & Co. write:—Our yarn market during the whole of the interval under review ruled dull and depressed, and prices began to decline heavily owing to slackness of demand from the consuming districts where the rains have caused a havoc and ruined the rice crop, and this, combined with extreme impatience on the part of importers to quit, and rumoured instability of some of the dealers, sent our market from bad to worse. We have again to report a falling off in prices and several of the threads fetched \$1 lower in No. 102 only. Some of the importers are not free sellers to certain of the Chinese dealers, only because they fear some failures if prices still went lower. The Chinese subsidiary coins are pouring in in our market from the consuming districts in the shape of remittances, and they are in great disfavour and are only accepted at a heavy discount of \$2 on every \$1,000. This has also to a large extent an evil effect on clearances in our market.

The vagaries of Exchange have also to answer for the present bad state of our yarn market.

Reports from Shanghai and other Northern ports are not quite reassuring, as yarn is imported there largely both from Bombay and this port which has accumulated the holdings, and prices in many instances show a decline.

According to the latest advices, Bombay is now in the Confessional: "Gentlemen, we have recklessly congested China Markets," is the gist of a short homily delivered by Sir Sassoon J. David, Chairman of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, at a recent meeting of the Mill Owners there. The Chairman had at the same time a rosy picture to present as far as the general progress and prosperity of the Mills were concerned. Manchuria is now looking large in the eyes of the Bombay Spinners as prospective market, especially for piece goods, which are getting increasingly popular and the figures of only two years bear ample testimony.

The Chairman, with a certain amount of optimism, declared that in the year 1924 Bombay exported to China piece goods in 2,400 bales only, whereas the year 1915 boasted of 10,000 bales—a phenomenal output. The other points dealt with in the Chairman's speech included those which we have ourselves ventilated in our circular from time to time, such as the currency question of China, the Mill labour question in Bombay itself, the breach by Mill Owners themselves of regulations passed at their meetings restricting working hours, and kindred other matters.

It is very hard at present to quote a correct quotation where sales are not effected, and we do not know what prices the next lots will fetch. Market closes dull and depressed.

No. 201.—Prices show a decline of \$1 to \$1 per bale with a very limited business passing.

No. 102.—Only two threads changed hands. This count is not much inquired for.

No. 122.—No business reported. This count remains neglected.

No. 101.—Prices show a decline of from \$1 to \$4, with a very limited business passing.

No. 81.—Only one parcel changed hands.

No. 62.—Two threads, changed hands at quotations.

Sales.—5 bales of No. 62; 10 bales of No. 81; 935 bales of No. 102; 225 bales of No. 162; and 285 bales of No. 201; in all about 1,000 bales.

Arrivals.—Per Steamers *Namsing*, *Aradon*, *Apoah* (from Calcutta) and *Ban*, *Nippon*, *Colombo*, *Maru* and *Aradon* (from Bombay) of about 13,500 bales for this port and about 12,100 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments.—To Shanghai and Northern Ports about 6,500 bales.

Unsold Stock.—Estimated at about 81,500 bales.

Uncleared stock.—Estimated at about 45,000 bales.

Local Yarn.—No business reported, ruling quiet.

Japanese Yarn.—Nothing doing.

Cotton.—A small parcel of about 65 bales fetched \$23 per picul.

Exchange.—We quote, to-day, as under:—

India T. T. at Rs. 150 per cent.

Demand " " 162

London T. T. " Sh. 2.1 9/16d. = \$

Demand " " 2.1 3/4d. = \$

Shanghai " " Tis. 7 1/2 = \$100.



Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

PORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH-BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUR
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	6th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	7th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLOS"	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PING SUEY"	28th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	5th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ASTVANAX"	5th "

HOMEWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"JASON"	5th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	19th "
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"HYSON"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"AJAX"	3rd July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	17th "
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PATROCLOS"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PING SUEY"	31st "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL  
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"STENTOR"	8th June.
	"OANFA"	7th July.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUR
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	14th June.
	"TEUCER"	13th July.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906.

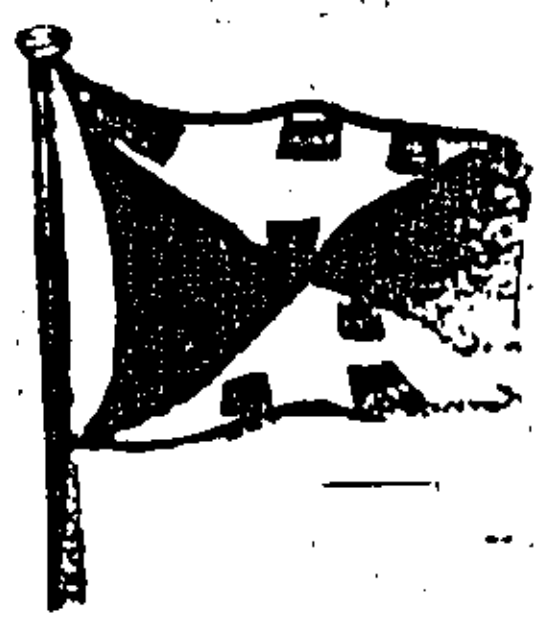
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHIHLI"	5th June.
MANILA	"TEAM"	5th "
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	7th "
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	9th "
SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG"	9th "
WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN.	"HUICHOW"	9th "
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU and LOILO.	"SUNGKIANG"	13th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	29th "

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily  
qualified Surgeon is carried.  
\* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian  
Ports.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers  
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric  
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of  
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 9th June, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 16th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

Steamship	For	About
"ANGLO SAXON"	(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).	10th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents

Hongkong, 31st May, 1906.

MUTTON AND BEEF.

THE Undersigned is prepared to SUPPLY  
FRESH MUTTON AND BEEF, at  
Moderate Prices.  
Should patrons find any Meat supplied not  
to be fresh, full price will be refunded on the  
return of the Meat to the Stall.

TUNG WING,  
No. 1 Stall, Central Market.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no  
change has been made in the Rates of  
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and  
they are warned against paying more than  
TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship  
"APPALACHEE"  
will be despatched for the above Ports, about  
the 16th of June.  
For Freight and further particulars, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [610]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN

STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship  
"INDRASAMHA"  
Captain Wilkes, will be despatched as above, on  
or about the 30th June next.  
If sufficient inducement is offered.  
For Freight, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1906. [616]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on  
Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sundays  
at 8 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week  
Days at 1.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,  
if tide permits.  
FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including  
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,  
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.  
On and after Sunday, 20th inst., inclu-  
sive, every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the  
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single, \$2;  
Return, \$3; 1st Class, Single with Cabin, \$3;  
Return, \$5; 3rd Class, Single, 50 cents; Re-  
turn, 80 cents.  
All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1  
each Meal.  
First Class Passengers, who do not care to  
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed  
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-  
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should  
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to  
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given  
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be  
available for the following day.  
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.  
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the  
Western end of Wing Lok Street.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [17]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

HONGKONG-SWATOW-BANGKOK LINE.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.  
THE Chartered Steamship  
"PROMETHEUS,"  
Captain Cornelissen, will be despatched  
above, on TUESDAY, the 5th June, at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [637]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship  
"ARRATOON APCAR,"  
Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June,  
at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1906. [611]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steamers  
Tons Captain  
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 T. R. MEAD.  
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 R. RAMSEY.  
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every  
evening (Saturday excepted).  
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30  
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).  
These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and  
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans  
in First Class Cabins.  
Passage Fare—Single Journey—\$4  
Meals ..... \$1 each.  
Also  
Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY  
at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8.30 A.M.,  
returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30  
P.M.  
FARES:—1st Class single \$1 with cabin \$3.00,  
return \$3 ..... 5.00.  
2nd Class single \$1, return ..... 1.50.  
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each.  
The Wharf in Hongkong is nearly in front  
of the new Western Market, opposite the old  
Harbour Office.  
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and  
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1906. [118]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"FAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 5th June, 4 P.M.
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	TUESDAY, 5th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	WEDNESDAY, 6th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 8th June, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	SATURDAY, 9th June, 3 P.M.

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo and Yangtze Ports.  
\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted  
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

CLOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND  
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARAGONIA"	1,198	Ernst	June 6th.
"NICOMEDIA"	1,370	Wagemann	June 21st.
"NUMANTIA"	1,370	Feldmann	July 14th.
"ARABIA"	1,481	Mettenheim	

The S.S. "Nicomedia" arrived at Yokohama from Portland on May 30th, and is due to arrive  
here about the 11th inst.  
through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern Canadian and  
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate  
with or apply to  
S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer  
"PALMA,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,  
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.  
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.  
This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London.  
From Italy.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
6 hours.  
Goods not cleared by the 3rd proximo, i.e.  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.  
Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,  
and the Company's representative at an ap-  
pointed hour.  
All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognised.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns.  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [14]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer  
"ARCADIA,"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.  
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.  
This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. Mongolia and  
Macedonia.  
From Australia.  
From Calcutta.  
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.  
S. N. Co.'s Steamers.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
6 hours.  
Goods not cleared by the 5th proximo, i.e.  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.  
Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,  
and the Company's representative at an ap-  
pointed hour.  
All claims must be presented within ten days  
of the steamer's arrival here after which date  
they cannot be recognised.  
No claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns.  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [14]

Shipping—Steamer.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship  
"BENMOHR,"  
Captain Webster, will be despatched as above,  
on or about 4th June.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1906. [551]

Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM,  
ANTWERP, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"AMBRIA,"  
Captain Wünnenberg, having arrived from the  
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for  
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to  
take immediate delivery of their goods from  
alongside.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before TO-  
DAY.  
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be  
landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazar-  
dous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at  
Consignees' risk and expense.  
All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognised.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 5th June, will be subject  
to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to  
be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 6th June, at 3 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [608]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"RHENANIA,"  
Captain von Hoff, having arrived from the  
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for  
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to  
take immediate delivery of their goods from  
alongside.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice  
to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.  
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be  
landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazar-  
dous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at  
Consignees' risk and expense.  
All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognised.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 5th June, 1906, will be  
subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to  
be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 5th June, 1906, at 3 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [644]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND  
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-  
formed that all Goods are being landed  
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence  
and/or from the wharves delivery may be  
obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered  
after the 5th June, will be subject to  
rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the  
12th June, or they will not be recognised.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 5th June, at 11 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [693]

S.S. "OCEANIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London  
ex S.S. *Crimée* and *Nedoc*, from Havre  
ex S.S. *Crimée*, and from Bourdeaux ex S.S.  
*Ville de Constantin*, in connection with above  
Steamer, are hereby informed that their  
Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treas-  
ure and Valuables are being landed and  
stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at  
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained  
immediately after landing.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless  
intimation is received from the Consignees  
before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be  
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after  
TUESDAY, the 5th June, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.  
All claims must be sent in to me on or before  
the 5th June, or they will not be recognised.  
All damaged packages will be examined on  
TUESDAY, the 5th June, at 3 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [511]

Consignees.

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ARAGONIA,"  
FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA,  
KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above steamer having arrived, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to  
send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signa-  
ture, and take immediate delivery from along-  
side.  
Cargo remaining on board or impeding dis-  
charge after 12 o'clock Noon, of 1st June, will  
be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.  
All torn, chafed or otherwise damaged  
Cargo will be examined at this Company's  
Godown at 10 A.M., Saturday, June 2nd.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
S. SILVERSTONE,  
Acting General Agent.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [16]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that  
their Goods will be delivered from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed  
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.  
Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M. of the  
2nd June, will be landed at Consignees' risk  
and expense into the hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.  
Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and  
PENANG are requested to make IMMEDIATE  
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside,  
such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned.  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [611]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FROM LONDON, MIDDLESBORO' AND  
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their  
Goods are being landed at their risk into the  
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and will be  
sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be  
obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.  
Optional Goods will be carried on unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
4 P.M., TO-DAY.  
Goods not cleared by the 2nd proximo will  
be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
All damaged packages must be left in the  
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage  
obtained from the Godown Company within  
ten days after the steamer's arrival.  
No claims will be recognized if not presented  
within 14 days of the ship's arrival.  
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [599]

Intimations.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the story of research and experiment, when  
all nature's secrets are unlocked by the scientific  
method, and the hidden forces of nature are  
brought to light. It is a story of the discovery of  
the secret of life, and the power of the human  
mind to conquer nature. It is a story of the  
discovery of the secret of the universe, and the  
power of the human mind to unlock the secrets  
of the universe. It is a story of the discovery of  
the secret of the human soul, and the power of  
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## Notice of Firm.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

DURING the absence from the Colony of the Undersecretary, Mr. E. W. MAITLAND has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JAMES WHITTALL,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [506]

## NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,  
in all kinds of  
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA  
SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET,  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [510]

## THE GOLDEN RIVER.

## MONTE CARLO; THE CASINO.

"Ascenseur! A-a-scen-seur!" The long, clear musical cry of the lift-boy is the first sound I hear as I step out of the train at Monte Carlo. My car regains its just as my nose registers the nocturnal fragrance of Cannes. I feel the click of memory. I remember before I forget. The cry of the lift-boy at Monte Carlo is like the cry of the murre. It is a symbol. It is the voice of the siren city singing the song that lures even Ulysses into her arms. "Ascenseur!"

Monte Carlo is simply a lift lubricated with luxury. It dips down into the wealth of the world. It goes up full and comes down empty. It works with lovely grace and languorous ease. It is lyrical, larceny, the very poetry of theft. "Ascenseur!"

## NITRATE OF SIN.

Monte Carlo is not a city. It is a machine, burnished like an exhibition model, with wheels of shining shops and hotels and restaurants, all driven by a piston-rod of pure gold—the Casino. Its fuel is humanity of all ranks and races from garçon to gold-god, prostitute to priest, Mr. Chamberlain to O'Brien. If you were to put the whole world into a lemon-squeezer and crush it into a tumbler, one drop of the liquid would be Monte Carlo.

It is the extract of existence, the essence of life, the nitrate of sin. There is no sin that is not sinned here by the victims of vice. It is a paradise of depravity, a heaven of a hell, a hell of a heaven. And at all the Church's blandly, her fountain—sunk deep in lust and her stones cemented with iniquity.

The whirl of life is heard all day long before the florid portals of the Casino. Sitting on the terrace of the Hotel de Paris you see a Vanity Fair that surpasses even the rich panorama that unfolds itself outside the Café de Paris. The movement, the color, the fever, the innumerable types of men and women cannot be described. It is as if an invisible hand were shuffling mankind and dealing a thousand suits at once. The Paris Exposition of 1900 was a grey monotony compared with this brilliant discharge of character and fortune and physiognomy. I did not dream that the human face and form could permute so inexhaustibly.

## THE VESTIBULE.

The Casino doors are never still. Their hinges must be hot. Out and in go the world and his wife, the world and his mistress. To the right is the cloak-room, where you must leave your cane or umbrella or kodak or Baedeker. The quiet acolytes deposit you of all portables save your hat. You may not wear a cap or knickers. The Casino has its code of costume. At night ladies in low dresses are banned. "No décolletage" is the austere fiat of the convent whose nuns are the haute cocotterie. It is the paradox of impropriety. Mr. Blanc exacts more than the decorum of Queen Victoria's Court.

After watching your coat and cane shot up through the ceiling in a lift, and pocketing your metal number, you pass into a room crowded with peris at the gate of Paradise. Grave gentlemen at desks inspect your card. You sign your name and give your address. If you are not a citizen of Monaco you are handed a ticket admitting you to the gaming-rooms for the day. You then enter the vast vestibule. It is the Central Hall of the House of Commons. It is always crowded. Lured women sit listlessly on the crimson benches that fringe the walls. Bare-headed men pace up and down the floor, smoking cigarettes, or reading the latest tape telegrams on an enormous board. Hours lean against the pillars, or eddy sulkily to and fro. At one end there is a busy buffet. In front of it a superb band plays classical music. Hard by are displayed the lottery prizes—a trousseau, diamonds, pearls, and other trifles.

## THE GAMBLING ROOMS.

Leaving the throbbing vestibule, you pass through one of three great doors, sternly guarded by men in black. The hot air chokes you. You gasp like a landed trout. I have breathed theatre air, church air, public meeting air, police-court air, Law Court air, tube air, steamer air, but I have never breathed anything like the Casino air. There is no tobacco smoke in it. Yes, the strong lust of gambling is stronger even than the strong lust of nicotine.

One vice slays another. Even the costliest wiles of the most elaborate beauty are stinging here. The loveliest courtesans of the world are hardly noticed. A famous Gaiety actress trails her weary charms through unregarding groups. World-famous cocottes draped with diamonds are drowned in the delirium of gain and loss. I have never seen women thrust so low in male cynicism. The call of sex is silenced by the call of the croupier. Outside the Casino femininity is supreme—after half-past eleven. Only when the roulette wheel sleeps does the Wor-

ship of Bona Dea begin. Dreadful is the sorcery that triumphs over the sorcery of My Lady Nicotine and My Lady L'Amour.

Each of the rooms is as large as a theatre. They are pompously flamboyant with gilding and painting and violent ornament. The restless riot of the glaring walls and flaring electric lights provides a strange contrast to the immobile silence of the gamblers hanging like hiving bees round the long green tables. The gamblers seldom speak. Their faces are like the faces of statues. Dumbly they fling down their gold with supple skill that looks like careless negligence. One cocotte calls across a table to another. She is swiftly repudiated. There is a vow of silence in this monastery. You may whisper. You may not talk loudly.

## THE MEN IN BLACK.

Each table is garrisoned with men in black broadcloth, with black ties. They are like clerics or churchwardens or deacons, solemn, unsmiling, with eyes like needle points. Their business is surveillance, espionage, detection. Every table is watched by a watcher, who is watched by other watchers behind him. Where the watchers end nobody knows. As I move from table to table I meet quiet slave eyes whose glances glide over me. If I turn I meet more smoothly vigilant sera. The place is all eyes. They haunt you now and then you see one of these dark phantoms speaking to a jewelled iniquity, and the jewelled iniquity melts towards the vestibule.

The perfection of the Casino machine fascinates me. I cease to watch the players. I watch the watchers. But they vanish as I stare for the game of surveillance is played with subtle serenity. Every sentinel wears the ring of Gyges. The Casino employs shadows to shadow its clients. But the dim pressure of these shadows is like the pressure of the atmosphere. You breathe it, but you do not feel it. It is a viewless preventive. It quietly pushes trickery back into the trickster. The smartest scoundrels on earth are silently manacled by the smartest detectives on earth. But the handcuffs used are not made of steel, they are made of pure mind. The duel of wits is enthralling, but I think the Casino wins all the time. The man who made this marvellous machine was a genius. The men who drive it are geniuses. I have seen nothing like it in commerce, in the army, or in the navy. Loyola, Molke, Booth, Whiteley, and Kitchener are bunglers compared with General Blanc. His Casino is the last word in iced order, rigid discipline, polar organisation. It is the machine of machines. Ascenseur!—James Douglas in Morning Leader.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write under date 1st inst.:—Business throughout the past week has been small and the closing quotations show a further depreciation in rates, notably in Banks and Indos.

Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks have experienced a heavy drop closing firm, however, at \$200 with buyers at this rate. Nationals are wanted at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are quiet at \$350 and can be had at this rate. Unions are firm and in demand at \$800 and can probably be placed at a slightly higher rate. Sales are reported of North Chinas at Tls. 85. There is no change in Yangtzes which are quoted at \$175.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are offering at \$85. There are inquiries for Hongkong Fires at \$305.

Shipping.—China and Manilas are in request at \$200 after sales at this rate. Douglases have buyers at \$40. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are now asked for at \$24, but there are sellers at \$25. Indos have fallen to \$85 and close weak with sellers at this rate. Star Ferries have been fixed at \$30 and \$21 ex dividend for the old and new shares respectively. The Company held their eighth ordinary annual meeting on 30th ult., and in their report just issued the net earnings after payment for all working expenses were \$42,998.13. The amount at credit of profit and loss account after paying for repairs and placing \$8,700 to the credit of insurance fund is \$32,818.94, which has been appropriated as follows:—Directors' and auditors' fees \$1,100. Write off boats \$9,000. Dividend (15%) \$22,000 and carried forward to new account \$218.94.

Refineries.—China Sugars continue to rule weak with sellers at \$165. Luxons are unaltered. Perak Sugars have undergone a slight reaction after offering at Tls. 110, but towards the close shares are again in favour at Tls. 100. Mining.—Chinese Engineerin's have declined to Tls. 9.80 and are wanted. Raubs are in request at \$2, but there are no shares forthcoming at this rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are quoted at \$161 and are procurable at this price. Kowloon Wharves can be obtained at \$103. Sales have been effected of Shanghai Dock shares at Tls. 115 and locally shares have also changed hands at Tls. 116. There are buyers of Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 225.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have ruled dull and neglected with sellers at \$119. Shanghai Lands are also weaker and are offering at Tls. 119. There are no changes in other stocks under this heading.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are still on offer at \$15. Quotations for other Northern Mills are as follows:—Ewos Tls. 72 1/2 sellers, Internationals Tls. 65 sellers, Lou Kung Mow Tls. 75 sales and Sooy Chee Tls. 310 sales.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are quiet at \$29. China Portland and Dairy Farms have been fixed at \$9 and \$16 respectively. Hongkong Electric is steady at \$15. China Light and Powers have received attention and shares have been dealt in at \$10. Lamps are inquired for at \$240. Langkats are down to Tls. 250 but are wanted. Watsons are in demand at \$153 and Wm. Powells have been booked at \$103.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	21 1/2 9/16
Do demand	21 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	21 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	108 1/2
Do demand	108 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	108 1/2
India—Bank T.T.	150 1/2
Do demand	150 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	150 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Switzerland—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Italy—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Spain—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Portugal—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Greece—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Turkey—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Persia—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
India—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Ceylon—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Siam—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Malaya—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Sumatra—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Borneo—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Philippines—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Manila—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Cebu—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Iloilo—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Baguio—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
San Francisco—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
San Pedro de Macoris—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Santiago—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Valparaiso—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Lima—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
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Buenos Aires—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
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Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Rio de Janeiro—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Sao Paulo—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Do demand	10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10 1/2
Montevideo—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
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Buenos Aires—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
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Sao Paulo—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
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Montevideo—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
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## Mails.

MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-  
SEILLES, LONDON,  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS.

## The S.S. "SALAZIE"

Captain A. Aillard, will be despatched for  
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 12th  
June, at 1 P.M.  
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports, and for Australia with  
prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—  
S.S. OCEANIE ..... 25th June.  
S.S. TOURANE ..... 10th July.  
S.S. TONKIN ..... 24th July.  
S.S. ARMAND BEHC ..... 7th August.  
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS ..... 21st August.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-  
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

## "DONGOLA"

Captain G. Philipps, carrying His Majesty's  
Mails, will be despatched from this for MAR-  
SEILLES and LONDON DIRECT, via  
COLOMBO, on SATURDAY, the 16th June.  
1906, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo  
direct for the above ports. Connection with  
the Company's S.S. *Maldavin*, for BOMBAY.

Parcels will be received at this Office until  
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.

## Intimations.

## CUTLER, PALMER &amp; CO.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

## BRANDY

## WHISKY, PALL MALL.

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND

## PORT WINE, INVALIDS

DOURO

## SHERRY, AMOROSO

LA TORRE

## BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

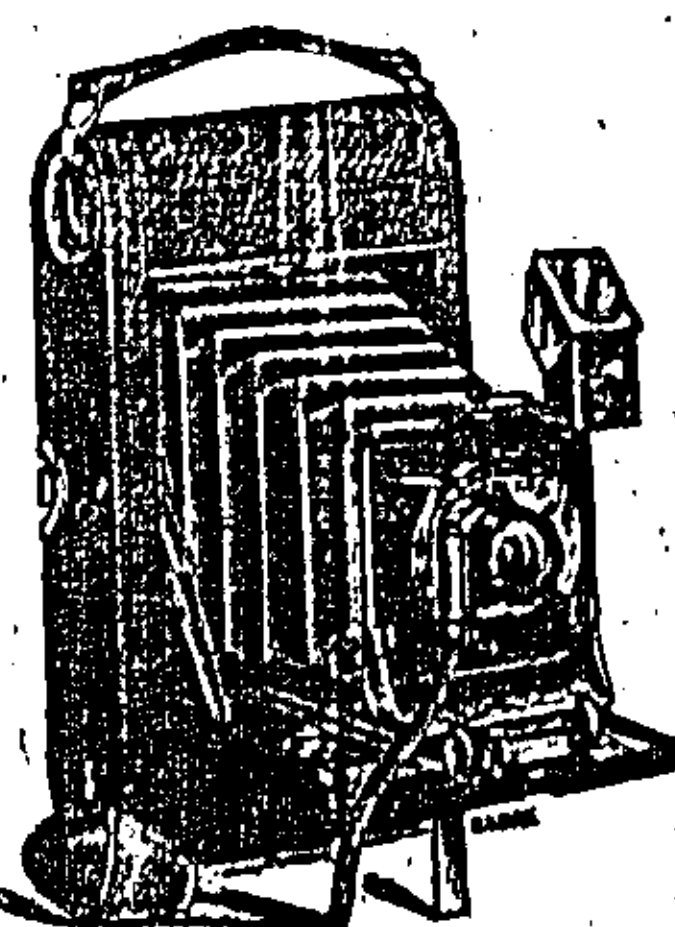
ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES

&c., &c., &c.



## DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADCOBB & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADORIE & Co. Connected to									
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$250,000 \$17,735 \$150,000 }	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/9/16 = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$800 London 490 \$38 }	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,895 }	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$360	
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ £100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 on account 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 85 sales	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$311,131 \$1,153,844 \$560,279 \$800,000 \$51,278 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616 }	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of \$37 for 1905	5 %	\$800 buyers	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,153,844 \$560,279 \$800,000 \$51,278 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616 }	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175	
FIRE INSURANCES.									
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$850,000 \$450,000 \$86,129 }	\$40,914	\$6 for 1904	7 %	\$85	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,153,844 \$560,279 \$800,000 \$51,278 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616 }	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$305 sales & b.	
SHIPPING.									
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$88,941 }	\$6,563	\$14 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$21	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$154,331 \$120,000 }	Nil.	\$34 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$154,331 \$120,000 \$241,150 \$23,999 Tls. 23,156 }	\$21,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	8 %	\$244 buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £4,435 £3,999 Tls. 23,156 }	£4,435	12/- @ 1/100 = \$6.20.51 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$80	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 23,156 £4,000 £4,144 }	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 63 buyers	
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	{ £4,144 \$65,000 \$32,937 }	£107,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	7 %	Tls. 51 buyers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	{ 10,000 10,000 }	{ \$10 \$10 }	{ \$10 \$5 }	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 350,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200 }	\$218	{ \$1.50 } for year ending 30.4.1906 { \$0.75 }	{ 5 1/2 % 3 1/2 % }	{ \$30 ex div. \$21 ex div. }	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 350,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200 }	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 41 buyers	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$850,000 \$450,000 \$86,129 }	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	15 %	\$165	
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$850,000 \$450,000 \$86,129 }	\$40,914	\$3 for 1897		\$25	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	Dr. \$132,588	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04		Tls. 100 buyers	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04			
MINING.									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£10	£1	{ £80,000 £26,011 }	£13,355	{ 1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months } ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 9.80 buyers	
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	{ none 18/10 }	G. \$909,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905	7 %	G. \$14	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £4,873 }	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$24 buyers	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.									
Feenick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$70,000 }	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$55,160 \$20,000 }	\$20,040	Final of \$34 making \$6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$103	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$55,160 \$20,000 }	\$20,040	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$161	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$55,160 \$20,000 }	\$20,040	\$1 for 1905	6 %	\$17 buyers	
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$64	\$64	{ \$38,000 }	\$2,221	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 115 sales	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 400,000 £4,144 }	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 225 buyers	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 57,065 Tls. 39,000 }	Tls. 57,065	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 220 buyers	
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 39,000 }	Tls. 5,668	First year	8 %	Tls. 100	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.									
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none \$14,516 }	none	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 %	\$31 buyers	
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$14,516 }	\$9,028	{ \$2.40 on \$12 for 1905 7 % on \$7 1/2 for 1905 None }	13 1/2 %	\$18 sales	
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ none }	\$4,719			\$154 sellers	
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ none }	\$4,719			\$300 buyers	
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	{ none }	\$4,719				
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$648,075 \$24,071 }	1619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$130	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 Tls. 24,986 }	\$67,839	Final of \$34 making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$119	
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 24,986 }	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tls. 1	14 %	Tls. 17	
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$4,699 \$208,386 }	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 none }	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$111	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 909,593 Tls. 170,000 }	\$574	\$24 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$39	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 909,593 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 %	Tls. 116 sellers	
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none }	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$13	
COTTON MILLS.									
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,939 }	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	11 %	Tls. 724 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000 }	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 %	\$15 sellers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898		Tls. 65 sellers	
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none }	Tls. 30,750	Tls. 8 for 1905	10 1/2 %	Tls. 75 sales	
Soy-Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 18,456 }	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 310 sellers	
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ none £314 }	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 %	\$100	
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ none \$9,000 }	\$1,770	1/3 per share for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$71 buyers	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$12	\$12	{ none \$1,097 }	Nil.	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$32	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 889	\$1 for 1904	12 1/2 %	\$7 buyers	
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$8,000 }	\$1,219	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	6 %	Tls. 80 sellers	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$25,000 \$38,000 }	\$1,581	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	9 %	\$104 buyers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$25,000 \$40,000 }	\$2,864	80 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$16	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$25,000 \$40,000 }	\$52,791	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	8 1/2 %	\$29	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$40,000 \$100,000 }	\$52,791	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$29	
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000 }	\$20,893	\$24 for year ending 28.2.06	11 %	\$24	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$2,568 }	\$2,568	{ \$1.00 } for 10 months ending 28.2.06 { 65 cents }	7 1/2 %	\$154 sales	
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 \$80,000 }	\$2,795	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	6 1/2 %	\$235	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ \$51,000 \$61,000 }	\$5,775	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 %	\$240 buyers	
Hongkong Kope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$25,000 \$50,000 }	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	6 1/2 %	\$29	
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603 }	Tls. 10,374	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	9 1/2 %	Tls. 230 buyers	
Maatschappij tot Mijl- Bosch-en Landbouwex- ploitation in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603 }	Tls. 10,374	first interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06 account 1906		Tls. 230 buyers	
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ none Tls. 165,000 }	Dr. P. 34,324	None		\$5 buyers	
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 165,000 }	Tls. 11,017	{ Tls. 31 final & Tls. 14 bonus making } { Tls. 45 1905 }	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 buyers	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,000 Tls. 37,000 }	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	11 %	Tls. 55 buyers	
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 8,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 4,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 150 sellers	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 72 sales	
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 }	Tls. 85,592	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1905/6		Tls. 365 buyers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 }	Tls. 85,592	First year		Tls. 280 sales	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ none Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Dr. \$44,089	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	8 1/2 %	\$6	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	\$551	{ 80 cents } for year ended 31.5.1905 { \$19.80 }	9 %	\$9	
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000 \$25,000 }	\$7,734	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$134 buyers	
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000 \$25,000 }	\$7,734	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6	10 %	\$104 sales	
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,500 }	\$676				
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—									
Maatschappij &c. in Langkat								Tls. 7 1/2	15th June